REGISTERED No. I—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,616.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between 8 annas and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied a Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Sept. 1876.
Kmedive	3,742	600	J. D. Steward	2nd—Southampton, Oct. 1876.
Venetia	3,726	450	G. J. Babit	2nd—Suez, &c.
Bokhara	2,932	450	W. D. Anderson	9th—Southampton.
Assam	3,033	500	G. F. Cates	16th—Suez, &c.
Hydaspes	2,984	450	D. Reynoldson	23rd—Southampton.
Thibet	2,694	400	C. H. Eastley	30th—Suez, &c. Nov. 1876.
Malwa	2,933	450	P. S. To milin	6th—Southampton

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to Musagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 9 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Musagon at 3 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 16th Sept. 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 18th Sept. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Musagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. KHIVA, Captain I. Reeves, (2,609 Tons and 450 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 15th September 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 4th Sept. 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
EUROPA	2277	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	846	.....	7th Oct.	18th Nov.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

First Class..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 25th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under:—

S.S. CHILDWALL HALL to sail on 30th September.
" CITY OF BALTIMORE " 11th October.
" TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 25 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, Elkington's plateware, rich engraved glass and crockery ware, &c., at West Field, Breach Candy.

On FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of John Warden, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. AUCTION SALE of 167 Shares of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room on SATURDAY next, the 23rd instant at 2 o'clock in the afternoon by order of Dinshawjee Maneckjee Petit, Esq., and on account and risk of the first purchaser, Allarucka Shivjee, 167 shares of the Albert Mills Company, Limited.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 21st instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

100 bolts sail canvass, No. 1, 2, 3, 4.
14 large brass nails.
25 drums printing ink.
3 cases low colour checks.
3 bales grey shirtings.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 19th September 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO KUTCH AND COAST.

OFFER EVERY THURSDAY.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer OORUN, 263 Tons, G. J. Baker, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on THURSDAY, the 21st September, at 9 A.M., from the Apollo Bunder.

Veraval. | Pore Bunder.
Mangalore. | Dwarka.
Kutch Mandvee.

For Freight or passage apply to the undersigned.

Agent.—MANECKLALL LULLOOBHOY, No. 99, Bazaar Gate Street.

Owner.—JOOMABHOY LALLJEE, Khoja Molla.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

For Sale at this Office.

THE PRIVATE SOLDIER IN INDIA.

(*Revised and Reprinted from the "Bombay Gazette."*)

Price—One Rupee.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK.

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager's, *Bombay Gazette* Office Fort, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for Damage or Short Delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents s.s. Childwall Hall.

Bombay, 18th September 1876.

NOTICE.

TENDERS REQUIRED for the CONSTRUCTION of a LIGHT TRAMWAY in KHAMGAUM, suitable for Lorry Traffic. Length 1½ miles. Contractor to supply all materials.

FRAMJEE RUSTOMJEE.

Khamgaum.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN TRUSTEE ACT XXVII. of 1866, and in the MATTER of the COMPOSITION DEED of DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE.

DEVCOREBAEE, Widow.....Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that a PETITION of the abovenamed Petitioner praying for the APPOINTMENT of Mr. W. LOUDON as TRUSTEE of the above Composition Deed of Dadabhoy Rustomjee, dated the 15th July 1848, was presented to the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley on THURSDAY, the 14th September 1876, who accepted the said Petition and postponed the hearing thereof until TUESDAY, the 3rd October 1876.—Dated this 16th day of September 1876.

JOHN MACFARLANE, Petitioner's Attorney.

INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Rampart Row (Treacher's Building), on FRIDAY, the 29th September, at 3 P.M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to the 30th June, 1876.
2. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 30th of September 1876, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

GADDUM & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

Capital, £500,000, with power to increase.

HEAD OFFICE, 34, Cannon Street, London.

The last Meeting of Shareholders in London on the 8th August was most satisfactory, as also was the Report of the Committee of Investigation and the Directors' Report.

From subscribed capital there remains in hand untouched a remunerative sum of £118,215. Of this over £72,000 is invested in Consols, Indian Security, &c.

On the 31st December last the liability existing upon claims, present or future, was, according to Dr. Farr, £83,236-15-1. To meet this liability the sum in hand, from premiums invested in Consols or Indian Government Security, was £90,725 and in addition to this EXISTING FUND there was the Guarantee of £47,349 reserved from the subscribed capital, and invested in the Trustees' names in Consols.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

With payment of Premiums ceasing, at the option of the Assured,

After 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

WHOLE LIFE POLICIES

With Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

POLICIES FOR JOINT LIVES,

Payable at decease of the First which shall fall of Two Lives.

POLICIES FOR SHORT TERMS.

Of from 1 to 10 years.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES,

Payable at 50, 55, 60, or 65 years of age, or earlier in the event of death.

OPINIONS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

The *Times*:—"Contrasting this Plan of Life Insurance with that heretofore in operation, it will be found that Insurers enjoy *privileges of a most valuable character; and the public will do well to look into the principles of the new system now in operation, which offers perfect security and also protects their rights and interests.*"

The *Post Magazine*:—"We have from time to time expressed our approval of the principles upon which the *Positive* Company has been founded, and that the public has coincided in that approval the report very clearly indicates.

"Life Assurance is a very profitable business, and an office which furnishes the best known security, and at the same time give the best terms, will ultimately command the largest business. The *Positive*, therefore, whilst foregoing the dishonest profits arising from forfeitures, expects to receive the certain reward of fair dealing—numerous and extensive transactions."

The *Globe*:—"At all events, under the plan of the 'Positive Company,' the assured need feel no apprehension for the security of the principal sum they have provided for their families, or for the loss of the Premiums already paid if they are unable to continue their payments."

EXPLANATION OF THE POSITIVE PLAN.

POSITIVE LIFE ASSURANCE is an entirely new system which confers several highly important advantages on the Assured, never before presented to the public.

The word "Positive" is employed, because it definitely expresses the object now accomplished, namely, that of giving the Assured a "positive" negotiable property, resting on Government security, for every premium paid.

According to general custom, every premium paid on a life-policy is a "payment" to the office. In most cases it is non-returnable, except the Assured should die whilst the policy is in force.

This defect in Life Assurance is remedied by the Positive system, under which 40 per cent. of every premium paid is a "deposit" belonging to the Assured, in the same way as a deposit in a bank, withdrawable at the option of the depositor. Such deposit is represented by a Positive Note, free from all conditions, entitling "the bearer" to the sum assured at death, or to withdraw the deposit three days after presentation. This simple arrangement entirely changes the position of the Assured with the office; because he never loses control over his money; full value for which he must receive in some way or other. For although he can only withdraw 40 per cent. of his premium payments, he gets full value for the other 60 per cent. by being assured.

Placing the power of withdrawing 40 per cent. of all premiums paid in the hands of the Assured, enables them to test the solvency of the Company at any time, in the same manner that depositors in a doubtful bank usually resort to, namely, by taking out their cash; whereas, in ordinary Life Assurance Companies, the Assured possesses no such power, hence the dissatisfaction with Life Assurance and the slow progress it makes with the public.

Under the Positive system, this power of redeeming its assurance engagements is always possessed, resulting from investing the whole of the net premiums in Government Securities, besides a nominal fifth of the paid-up Capital in special trust, for the sole purpose of providing for them, and for no other purpose.

The Trust is regulated by a deed, under power contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association, and the Trust funds cannot be made liable, except for assurance engagements, under any circumstances whatever.

Under all contingencies, the Assured in "The Positive" exercises independent control over the office—he can at any time retire from it without loss—his position is defined at the time he pays his first premium—and nothing can occur to deprive him of any benefit he purchases.

The usual restrictions respecting travelling, foreign residence, paying probate, or legacy duty, and all other conditions, are abolished, consequently, Life Assurance is stripped of all those uncertainties and conditions which have hitherto been connected with it.

The lives of the Upper Class of Natives assured at special rates which can be had on application.

To save misapprehension on a point on which there is always some doubt, on the demise of the Assured the amount assured is paid to the heirs, assigns and 3 months afterwards without demur.

All Forms, Prospectuses, also last year's Report, can be had application to

ALFRED L. GILLAM, Bombay Office, 4, Hornby Row. Agent.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

ICE can be had from 6 A.M. at FOUR ANNAS per POUND from J. PEARSE'S, 22, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—TUESDAY.—CRICKET MATCH, commencing at 11 A.M. TIFFIN, 1-30.

TIFFINS, Eight Annas, 1-15 P.M. BILLIARDS, 101, day, 8 Annas; 101, Night, 12 Annas. 11, Military Square, Fort.

LORNE, HAZELBURN and GLENLIVET WHISKIES, Rs. 22 and Rs. 24 per Case. Wm. WATSON & Co., No. 24, Apollo Street.

TO LET, A GOOD RESIDENCE, OFFICE and SHOW ROOM in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply to BOLTON & Co., or J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED, BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS, Lithia, Potash, Soda, Tonic, Gingerade, Lemonade, &c.) *of Unsurpassed Purity.*

BASS'S PALE ALE & GUINNESS'S STOUT, Bottled by Foster & Sons, in Monthly Consignments.

AMMUNITION & SPORTING REQUISITES.

ARCHERY, BADMINTON, BILLIARD, CRICKET, FENCING, FISHING, RACKET, & GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

CHOCOLATES, COCOA, COFFEE, & INDIA TEAS.

CHEROOTS, CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, and Smokers' requisites of every kind, of the best qualities.

CUTLERY & HARDWARE, of the best descriptions.

ELECTRO SILVER PLATED GOODS. of the *best workmanship*, the *thickest plating* on the *hardest metals only.*

FANCY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, for presentation and other purposes.

FILTERS, for Domestic or Travellers' use.

GLASS, PORCELAIN, & STONEWARES; in the most elegant and useful modern designs.

JEWELLERY, *of the best manufacture only*, in large variety of new designs.

OILMAN'S STORES & PRESERVED PROVISIONS, from the most renowned European Houses.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, & ALL TOILET REQUISITES

SILVER WARE, Cigar Cases, Christening Cups, Goblets, Salts and Spoons, Snuff Boxes, Tankards, &c.

STATIONERY, including writing appliances, useful or ornamental, of every kind.

TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES, Dressing Bags and Cases, Portmanteaux, Travelling Bags, Trunks, and all Sundries.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS, of every description, and of the finest brands.

PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

To be Incorporated under Act X. of 1866, by which the Liability of Shareholders is strictly limited to the actual amount of their Shares.

CAPITAL Rs. 5,00,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF Rs. 20 EACH, FULLY PAID UP, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

The Shares to be issued from time to time as the business of the Association extends. The First Issue is limited to 5,000 Shares.

A MINIMUM DIVIDEND OF 10 PER CENT. PER ANNUM IS ANTICIPATED.

BANKERS: THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

MANAGER: D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.

Offices: 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

This Association is for the purpose of making temporary loans to persons requiring them. Security will in all cases be required from borrowers and be most carefully investigated by the Directors and Manager, whose professional experience will enable them to judge of the value of the security offered.

As an Investment, the Shares of this Association will prove highly remunerative.

The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen upon application to the Manager.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO The DIRECTORS of the

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

I hereby request that you will allocate me _____ Shares in the above Association, for which I enclose the Deposit of Rs. 20* per Share, amounting to Rs. _____ and I agree to accept such Shares, or any less number, you may allot to me. I authorise you to insert my name on the Register of Shareholders after the Association has been registered.

Name in full _____

Residence _____

Profession _____

Post Town _____ *dated this* _____ *day of* _____ 1876.

† Signature _____

The above Form for Shares, when filled up, should be sent to the Manager,

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

* Remittances in every case must be made free of expense.

† Please to sign legibly.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.

FANCY ANGOLA SUITS	(large selection).....	Rs.	20
BLUE SERGE	Do. (yarn dyed.....)	,,	25
CRICKETING	Do. (Saxony flannel).....	,,	25
SLEEPING	Do. (silk and wool flannel)	,,	14
TROUSERS	(fancy angola and doeskin)	,,	10
RIDING	Do. (Bedford cord and saddle Tweeds)...	,,	20

A large variety of Fancy Coatings, in Newest Designs, Meltons in all Shades, Angolas, Shirtings, Flannels.

OUR TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS MANAGED BY AN EXPERIENCED LONDON CUTTER.

Patterns and directions for self measurement forwarded on application.

13, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY: 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA: 2, Chowringhee Road.

Agency Camp Deolali:—Khursedji Dossabhai.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND THE BEST ASSORTMENT OF TWEEDS IN BOMBAY.

TWEEDS AT A GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

COATS D. B. and TROUSERS, fine Wool, strong, and just the thing for Office or Jungle Wear	Rs.	15	to 20
SCOTCH TWEED, superior quality, COATS and TROUSERS	,,	25	to 30
WEST OF ENGLAND TWEED, New Pattern, ditto ditto	,,	35	to 40
SILK MIXED TWEEDS and Fancy Coatings, ditto ditto	,,	45	to 90

JUST ARRIVED,

ALLAN'S CYCLONIAN WATERPROOF SUITS.

WELL-KNOWN TO RESIST THE SEVEREST WEATHER AND WARRANTED NOT TO STICK TOGETHER.

For Suits, send size of chest, Height and ..... Rs. 27

Military Regulation Waterproof Capes 35

A. ALLAN,

TAILOR, OUTFITTER AND HOSIER, 17, APOLLO STREET.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition.

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomach-tonic ("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles.

No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

E. VAUGHAN-JONES, 5, Water Lane, London.

ALWAYS ON HAND, AT P. GRANT AND SON'S, 2, RAMPART ROW, SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, WHIPS, SPURS, AND MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. have now on Hand a LARGE COLLECTION of PALANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES in Morocco and Russia Leather Cases from Rs. 30 to Rs. 250, the latter chiming the quarters.

The above are the best Clocks adapted for Travelling.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BLOOD PURIFIER.

NO one residing in warm climates should ever be without Old Dr. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, which acts like a charm in curing all Liver, Kidney, and Bilious complaints, and in strengthening the system so as to enable every one to withstand all attacks of Fever, Cholera, and other diseases. Recommended and used by the Faculty. Also the Old Dr.'s Family Pills. Are the most popular medicine known for all bilious affections, liver and stomach complaints, and indigestion, as proved by thousands—Wholesale Agents, Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs. Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras. Chief Depôt, 131, Fleet Street, London.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL, BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are, therefore, very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Re. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD—Just arrived per Steamer BANGALORE:—

TOKAY, HERMITAGE, CHASSELAS } VINTAGE 1865 Superior..... Rs. 17 per dozen.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

11th September 1876.

CLARETS.

OUR MR. CUTLER specially selects our Bordeaux for HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, and for our GENERAL business.

PAUILLAC, AN EXCELLENT CUP WINE.

Per doz. Cash Rs. 7-2. Credit Rs. 7-8 *in Bond.*

MEDOC, A SOUND AGREEABLE BREAKFAST WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 8-2. Credit Rs. 8 8 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 5-0. ,, ,, 5-4 ,,

SAINT ESTEPHE, A VERY SUPERIOR BREAKFAST WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 11-8. Credit Rs. 12-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 6-12. ,, ,, 7-0 ,,

CANTENAC, A GOOD DINNER WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 12-9. Credit Rs. 13-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 7-2. ,, ,, 7-8 ,,

SAINT JULIEN, AN EXCELLENT DINNER WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 14-4. Credit Rs. 15-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 8-2. ,, ,, 8-8 ,,

CHATEAU LAROSE, A VERY FINE DINNER WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 16-4. Credit Rs. 17 0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 9-2. ,, ,, 9-8 ,,

CHATEAU PALMER, AN AFTER DINNER WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 19-0. Credit Rs. 20-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 10-8. ,, ,, 11-0 ,,

CHATEAU RAUZAN, A DELICIOUS AFTER DINNER WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 21-14. Credit Rs. 2-30 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 11-14. ,, ,, 12-8 ,,

CHATEAU LAFITE OR MOUTON, SUPERIOR AFTER DINNER WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 26-10. Credit Rs. 28-0 *in Bond.*
Pts. ,, ,, ,, 14-4. ,, ,, 15 0 ,,

PICHON LONGUEVILLE, 1868 VINTAGE, A VERY RARE WINE.

Qts. Per doz. Cash Rs. 42-12. Credit Rs. 45-0 *in Bond.*

CUTLER, PALMER & Co. 2, Dean Lane, Fort.

NOTICES.

W. J. ESSAI, GENERAL COMMISSION AND FORWARDING AGENT, CORNER OF MEADOW AND FORBES STREETS, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES and PARCELS LANDED, cleared through the Custom House and forwarded to destination.

General assistance rendered to Passengers arriving by Rail or Sea.

Mofussil and Local Orders for Wines, Oilmanstores, Cheroots Cigars, Furniture, Crockery and every description of Goods executed with despatch. Notice is hereby given, that ALL TRANSACTION FOR CASH WITH SMALL PROFIT.

TEETH! TEETH!! TEETH!!!

J. L. DAVIS, Surgeon Dentist from the Dental Hospital, inserts Mineral Teeth over the most sensitive gums and stumps without pain or inconvenience; in appearance quite equal to nature, while for mastication and articulation they cannot be equalled.

Extraction, stopping and scaling, Rs. 5.

Children's Teeth carefully regulated.

Fort Address.—Rampart Row, next to Messrs. Thompson Taylor & Co., Chemists and Druggists.

Consultation daily from 10 A.M. *to* P.M.

REDUCTION OF RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

IT was mentioned in the Annual Report for 1876 that the Board of Directors having been urged to lower their rates of premium for residence in India had taken the subject into consideration and would shortly be prepared to state their conclusions. New Tables of Rates have now been adopted, and may be obtained on application at the Offices of the Company.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary.

Standard Life Office, 12, Rampart Row, Bombay, August 1876.

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE. ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED,

HEAD OFFICE: 9, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE MOST ECONOMICAL AND EQUITABLE COMPANY IN INDIA.

New Business (European and Native) Increasing

At the Rate of 200 per cent. per annum.

Rates from 19 to 103 per cent. LOWER than those of any other Company.

Policy-Holders can Vote at Meetings.

The only Company that *strictly* PROHIBITS amalgamation.

Funds invested in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

Proves security for the Fidelity of Persons [EUROPEAN and NATIVE] in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal of above Companies apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Manager and Actuary.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for CONSTRUCTION of ROAD WORK in the Northern Konkan.

For particulars apply at the Office of the Assistant Engineer, Tanna.

J. R. MAUNSELL, Lieut.-Col., R.E., Executive Engineer, N. K.

Tanna, 15th September 1876.

FOR SALE,

AT the Tanna Collector's Office, NORTON'S TUBE WELLS, the property of the Tanna Local Fund Committee, of the original value of Rs. 555.

J. HEARN, Deputy Collector.

Tanna, Collector's Office, September 1876.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BANK OF HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY, PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE and GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 18th, 19th and 20th instant, for the PATETI HOLIDAYS, and on THURSDAY, the 28th, on account of the DASSARA HOLIDAYS.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

W. FRASER, Deputy Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 6th September 1876.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been DECLARED for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum, or SEVEN SHILLINGS and SIX-PENCE per Share, and will be PAYABLE on or after THURSDAY, the 21st instant, to the Proprietors registered in the Books of the Bank on the 14th instant, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board,

Wm. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, 13th September 1876.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

GOODS TRAFFIC, NERBUDDA RIVER.

PACKAGES of GOODS TRAFFIC weighing not more than THREE MAUNDS each are now being received for conveyance to and from all stations as usual.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 12th September 1876.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

ON and after October 1st the MAIL AND MIXED TRAINS will be RUN as follows:—

DOWN MAIL.		UP MAIL.	
Bombay ..... Dep.	9-0 P.M.	Ahmedabad ... Dep.	1-0 noon.
Surat ..... ,,	5-10 A.M.	Broda ..... ,,	3-45 P.M.
Broach ..... ,,	7-28 ,,	Broach ..... ,,	5-32 ,,
Baroda ..... ,,	9-45 ,,	Surat ..... ,,	8-10 ,,
Ahmedabad ... Arr.	12 30 noon.	Bombay ..... Arr.	8-30 A.M.

DOWN MIXED.		UP MIXED.	
Bombay ..... Dep.	6-30 A.M.	Wadwan ..... Dep.	6-5 A.M.
Surat ..... ,,	7-15 ,,	Veerumgaum ,,	9-25 ,,
Broach ..... ,,	10-35 ,,	Kharaghora ... ,,	7-5 ,,
Dubhoe ..... ,,	9-0 ,,	Ahmedabad ... ,,	6-30 ,,
Baroda ..... ,,	1-25 P.M.	Dakore ..... ,,	7-10 ,,
Dakore ..... ,,	1-5 ,,	Baroda ..... ,,	11-24 ,,
Ahmedabad ... ,,	1-0 ,,	Dubhoe ..... ,,	2-0 P.M.
Veerumgaum ,,	4-25 ,,	Broach ..... ,,	2-20 P.M.
Kharaghora ... ,,	7-5 A.M.	Surat ..... ,,	6-30 A.M.
Wadwan ..... Arr.	7-20 P.M.	Bombay ..... Arr.	6-40 P.M.

Passengers will be conveyed across the Nerbudda by Steam Ferry.

The Bombay Local Train Service will also be altered, the particulars of which may be ascertained from the Time Tables, which will be exhibited at all stations in the course of a few days.

J. R. DUXBURY, Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 16th September 1876.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Rampart Row, West, on MONDAY, the 26th September 1876, at 4 o'clock P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June last.

To appoint Directors in the place of those deceased and retiring, and an Auditor for the ensuing year.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from 19th to 25th September, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 14th September 1876.

THE APOLLO PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOT

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 18TH SEPT., 1876.

MARKET closed for the Holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE S. S. GORUN, 163 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, arrived in harbour on the 17th instant from Coast and Goa with a general cargo and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE SHIP EXPORTER, 1,369 tons, Captain J.H. Brooks, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Newcastle, (May 26th) with a cargo of 1,851 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Farnham and Co.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain J. Reeves, sailed yesterday, for China, &c., with China Mails, and general cargo, 2,025 chests opium, and Mr. W. A. Smith as a passenger for Galle.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. AKOLA, 315 tons, Captain T. M. Williams, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. D. Carral, and twelve deck passengers.

THE SHIP GLEE MAIDEN, 1,305 tons, Captain Cumming arrived in harbour on the 17th instant, from Liverpool (May 22nd), with a cargo of 1,710 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain G. G. C. Stevenson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kurrachee, with a general cargo and ten deck passengers.

THE A. H. LLOYDS Co's S. S. CALIPSO, 1259 tons, Captain F. Egger, arrived in harbour yesterday from Alexandria Port Said, SUEZ, Geddah and Aden, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Mondolfo, Mr. Ptock, Mr. G. Stippuger, and one deck passenger.

A NOTICE to mariners has been published, with reference to the position of a rock to the Westward of Tse-shaa Island, in the Ningpo district. The information was forwarded by Vice-Admiral Ryder to the Inspector-General of Customs, that 'H.M.S. Kestrel while passing to the Northward between Beecher and Show Islands, about mid-channel, the ebb tide, neaps, having been making for 4½ hours, observed the sea breaking over a rock awash about 30 yards E. by S., her position at the time being fixed by the following bearing :—South extremes of Becher Islets in line W by No Northerly ; Centre of Mile Island S. ½ E., Latitude, 30o 16' 40" N.; Longitude, 122o 3' 30" E. N —*China Herald, Aug* 19."

THE HALL LINE, S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 1,631 tons, Captain F. Putt, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool (August 22nd) with the Port Said and the SUEZ Canal, with the following passengers :—Major Baynes, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, Major Bartman, Capt. Hennessy, and Captain Smith. She brought the following cargo.—137 packages piece goods, 444 tons coals, 80 bales twist, 4,097 bundles iron, 800 bundles hoop iron, 163 kegs nails, 75 packages tin plates, 13 packages wine, 432 cases soap, 86 cases port, 38 cases sweetmeats, and many other packages merchandise

THE P. AND O. Co's S. S. KHEDIVE, 2,092 tons, Captain G. D. Stewart, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with China Mails, and the following passengers :—From Calcutta to Southampton.—Mr. Sagrandi and Mrs Smallwood. From Singapore.—Mrs Joseph, Mr. H. Pestonjee, Capt. Cauran, Mr. Hussein Adam, Mr. S. E. Allibhoy, Mr. E P Eranee, and one deck passenger. She brought the following cargo :—From Calcutta.—44 baga lac, and 106 bags copper cash. From Shanghai.—6 bales silk, 4 cases tea, 3 cases paper, and 1 package fowl fat. From Yokhama.—12 cases curiosities. From Hongkong.—301 packages silk, 901 packages sugar cany, 1 box cigar, 15 packages brass fancies, 12 packages silk piece goods, 12 boxes vermillion, 247 chests tea, 10 cases fire crackers, 4 packages sesundge, 31 boxes glass bangles, 100 cases cassia, 5 bales cotton, 100 cases galingal, 1 box white copper, and 1 box turbans. From Singapore.—120 bags betelnuts, 225 chests benjamin, 143 packages long pepper, 10 packages aniseed, 4600 bundles rattans, 2 bags coffee, 45 packages firecrackers, 30 bags sago, 2 pieces ivory, 23 cases benjamin, 1 case medicine, 33 chests silk, 1 bag nutmegs, 1 cases mace, and packages of garrowwood. From Penang —100 slabs tin and 50 bags betelnuts.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
17	Glee Maiden	Cummings	Liverpool, May 12.
	Gorun (s).....	Baker.....	Goa, Sept. 16.
18	Vingoria (s).....	Stevenson.....	Kurrachee, Sept 15.
	Childwall Hall (s)..	Putt	Liverpool, Aug 22.
	Exporter	Brooks	Newcastle, May 26.
	Khedive (s).....	Stewart	Calcutta, Sept 5.
	Calipso(s).....	Egger.....	Alexandria, Aug 26.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commanders	Destination.
18	Khiva (s).....	Reeves	China, &c.
	Akola (s).....	Williams	Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Calcutta, to P Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Childwall Hall, to Liverpool.
Steamer Khedive, to Southampton.
Steamer Gorun to Coast and Cutch.
Ship Statelie, to Moulmein.
Barque Wave, to Bushire.
Barque Fathe Salem, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

Sept. ARRIVALS.
14 Saugor .....Venil .....Bourbon, Aug 2.

Sept. DEPARTURES.
14 Reliance (s)..... ....
Ava (s)..... ....
Jane Porter ....
Battle Abbey ....
Lady S. Hills ....

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Europa s—45 b les cotton, Heerachund Goolalchund; 42 bales wool Cooverjee Nursee; 65 bales wool, Nursee; Khuttow; 50 bales wool, Sagurmull Suraramll; 106 bales wool, Khinjee Luckmedass; 8 bales cotton waste, Wheatley Madden & Co; 92 bales cotton waste and 1 bale rags, Mcoljee Goculdass; 47 bales rags Churdass Chutoorbhoy; 10 bales wool, Luckmedass Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s—31 bal s leather, 73 baleas enna, thag coffee 15 cases cigars 3 cases wax and 3 cases tea, W. Nicol and Co; 10 bales hides. AbCoola Hasum ; 117 packages cloves, Nanjeebhoy Goolam Hoosen ; 175 packages cloves, 15 bales hides and 6 cwts. horns, Nanjeebhay Goolam Hoosen ; 521 cwts coir yarn, M'Culloch, Beyts and Co; 25 packages cloves, Morarjee Natha.

FOR GENOA.

Sumatra s—3087 cwts. wheat Volkart Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Cora s—100 bales cotton and 4 bales cotton waste, Jankeedas Toolchund.

FOR HONKONG.

Khiva s—17 cases sharlins and 4 cases fishmaws, Curimbhoy Ebram ; one box silver coins Yuthing Chung and Co ; 854 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co ; 31 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy ; 9 chests opium, Ramkurn Rambelass ; 27 chests opium, Coomul Buldeodass ; 10 chests o ium, Harmarayen Mancekram ; 6 chests opium. Pallanjee Framjee ; 261 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebram ; 161 chests opium Tata and Co ; 5 chests opium, Merwanjee Mancekjee ; 24 chests opium, Hajee Essac Ellias ; 24, chests opium, Ebram Noorein and Co ; 7 chests opium, Kursetjee Pomanjee ; 2 chests opium, N Pestwalla ; 9 chests op um, Bhaychund Joanidha ; 9 chests opium, Hajee Mahomed Seedick ; 5 chests opium, Venichund Goculdass ; 15 chests opium, Ramgopal Kalooram ; 6 chests opium, Nursee Kessowjee and Co ; 23 chests opium, Tarachund Gurishandass ; 26 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co ; 57 bales cotton, Pillay, Scott and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—9 chests opium, Chundermll Chatamull; 14 chests opium, Tata and Co.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1738 Europa (s), Harris—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1631 Childwall Hall (s), Putt—W. & A. Graham and Co.

FOR LONDON.

2092 Khedive (s), Stewswart—Mails 22nd Sept.

FOR TRIESTE.

1259 Calipso (s), Egger—A. C. Guwpert.

FOR VENICE.

1728 Venetia (s), Babot—Mails, 2nd October.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1061 Arago (s), Jones—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.

FOR GENOA.

1387 Sumatra (s), Coboara,—C. Grondona.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

816 Bessie H., McManus—Wallace & Co.
1208 Malpomene, Leach—Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

1726 Lombardy (s), Sexton—P. & O. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

1491 Cora, Coombes—Farnham & Co.
1295 Maida (s), Long—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR KURRACHEE.

543 Calcutta (s), Naller—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR ADEN.

685 Punjaub (s), Shiell—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

1417 Columbian (s), Alderton—P. & O. Co.
1066 Vixen (s), O'Keefe—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR BUSSORAH.

[929 Scio (s), Seaborne—M. Nusserwanjee & Co.

NOT FIXED.

848 Afton, Sample—H. F. Soares & Co.
1318 Africa (s), Hutcheson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1061 Ben Nevis, Mackie—Volkart Brothers.
1668 Calls (s), Elsmes—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1369 Exporter, Brooks—Farnham and Co.
1233 Golconda (s), Anderson—P. & O. Co.
1305 Glee Maiden, Cumming—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
629 Merse, Robertson—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
548 Mula (s), Doort.
1120 Orissa (s), Reeves—P. & O. Co.
316 Vingorla (s), Stevenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
348 Wave, Bugge—W. Nicol & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

51 Algofar, Nacoda—(Put back.)
90 Emanuel, Nacoda.
[618 Fathe Salem, Machon.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
366 Pearl (s), Ashton.
191 Pehiwan (s), DeCosta.
126 Spitfire (s), Nacoda.
1015 Statelie, O'Brien—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
1061 Daphne. (s) 5, Evans.
300 Hugh Rose (s) 3, Downing.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Campbell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, James—(Harbour Defence.)
464 Rifleman, Clayton.
1596 Vestal (s), Hand.

HIGH COURT.—19TH SEPTEMBER.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

In the matter of Luxomon Venayeckrao Soondcrao Venayeckrao and Ramrao Venayeckrao infants by Venayeckrao Ramchundra Luxomonjee their guardian, and in the matter of the Indian Trustees Act XXVII of 1866. Venayeckrao R Luxomonjee petitioner—Hearn and Cleveland.

LONG CAUSE.

73—Macfarlane and Pollock—Shaik Mohomed Abdool Latiff va Mahomed bin Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

SHORT CAUSES.

36-76—In person Gokuldass Bhanjee and another vs Thucker Ghella Bhanjee and another.
344-76—Fletcher and Smith—James Flyn vs Sorabjee Nusserwanjee—D Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.
427-76—In person—Ardaseer Jamsetjee B vs Hurkesondass Bhojraj and another.
454-76—Prescot and Winter—Catherina de Souza vs Mathew de Souza.
455-76—Ty-bjee and Sayani—Goverdhundass Jewaram vs Tribhovandass Ruttonjee.
466-76—Manisty and Fletcher—Henry Manisty and another vs Cowasjee Ardaseer and a other.

Admiralty Suit.

No 1-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee and others vs Canjee Bhanjee and others—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

SHORT CAUSES.

484-74—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld, vs Chutoorbhoy Ludha.
464-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld, vs Sorabjee Jehangeer Framjee.
457-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere Spinning and W Co Ld, vs Veerjee Mowjee.
458-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere Spinning and W Co Ld, vs Nundoo Dewjee.
459-76—Fletcher and Smith—The Frere Spinning and W Co Ld, vs Cooverjee Nursey.
460-76—Remington, Hore and Langley—Ooka Bherra and others vs Gunnoo Dhoudco.
462-76—Jefferson and Payne—Lukmedass Khimjee vs Purmanudass Jeewandass.
463-76—In person—Nazurally Sumsoodeen vs Runsuljee Essajee —Remington Hore and Langly.
464-76—Tyabjee and Sayani—Gunsoodeen Moozapperally vs Thucker Hurry Bhanjee.
465-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Band Ld, vs Manockjee.
467-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld, vs Sumroodin Cassumjee.

LONG CAUSES.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Alat Kirpall vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy—Part heard.
276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sumsoodeen Soolanally vs Rahi bhoy Allabhboy—Crawford and Bovey.
82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others vs Sarabai, widow, and others.
98-76—Muljee and Somanjee—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs George W Terry—Mr Heard.
208-76—Ty-bjee and Sayani—Gungaram Hanmantr m vs Radashew Sukharam and others—Jefferson and Payne and Prescot and Winter.
190-76—Rimington Hore and Langley—Elino Britto Periera vs Robert Brown and another—Janardhun and G and Mr Skipsey.
375-76—Prescot and Winter—J A Baumbach and others vs H N Hughes and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—SEPTEMBER 15.

Bullock, Lieut, Bengal 1/8th Regt, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Pardee, Captain, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Smith, Surg Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on Medl Cert, from Kamptee.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, from Deesa.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Hennessy. Captain, Bengal 10th Regt N I, from Medl Cert, from England.
Barlleman, Major, Bengal Infantry, from furlough, from England.
Baynes, Major, Madras Staff Corps, from leave, from England.

DEPARTURES—SEPTEMBER 15.

Smith, Surg Major, Madras 2nd Light Cavalry, on Medl Cert, to England.

SEPTEMBER 16.

Bates, Col, Madras 16th Regt N I, to rejoin, to Jubbulpore.

SEPTEMBER 17.

Browne, Col, Bengal 109th Regt, on leave, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 18.

Reid, Lieut Col, Bombay R A, on leave, to Kirkee.
Hunt, Lieut, Bombay R A, on leave, to Poona.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, September 16.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—

Mr J H Harrison, Asst Mag Etah, twenty-nine days' privilege leave, with effect from the 16th Sept 1876.
Mr A R S Pollock, Comr, Jhansi Division, one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 9th Oct 1876.
Mr J C Colvin, Mag and Collr, Aligarh, 27 days' privilege leave, with effect from the 29th Aug 1876.
Mr J S Porter, Settlement Officer, Jhansi, privilege leave for one month and five days, with effect from the 16th Sept 1876.
Mr T R Wyer, Asst Settlement Officer, Moradabad, fifteen days' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1876.
Mr W A Howe, Joint Mag, 1st grade, Jaunpur, two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st Oct 1876.
Mr J White, C S, late Asst Mag and Collr, N W Provinces, subsidiary leave from 24th Nov to 3rd Dec 1875, both days inclusive.

The untaken portion, viz, twenty-four days, of the three months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr G P Pasley, Dist and Sessions Judge, Farukhabad, by Notification No 1104A, dated 3rd July, 1876, is hereby cancelled.

Col J Davidson, Depy Comsr, Jhansi, to officiate as Comsr, Jhansi Division, during the absence on leave of Mr A R S Pollock, or until further orders.

Mr F J White, Asst Comsr, Jalaun, to officiate as Depy Comsr, Jhansi, during the deputation of Col J Davidson, or until further orders.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following posting :—

Mr M Brodhurst, Dist and Sessions Judge, whose services has been placed at the di-posal of this Govt by the Govt of India, Home Dept, to be re posted to Benares, with effect from the date of taking charge.

H H the Offg Lt Govr has been pleased to direct the following transfer :—

Mr A E C Casey, Asst Mag and Collr, from Mirzapur to Ghazipur.

JUDICIAL (CRIMINAL) DEPARTMENT.

H H the Offg Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr A E C Casey, Asst Mag Ghazipur, to be a Justice of the Peace for the N W Provinces und r section 3 of Act II of 1869.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn H P Yeld, to the charge of the civil medical duties of the s ation of Chunar, with effect from 23rd Aug 1876.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H H has been pleased to invest the under-mentioned Officer with the powers specified :—

Under section 240, Act XIX of 1873, Mr W E Neale, Settlement Officer, Hamirpur, with the powers of a Collr with respect to applications by a tenant contesting notice, of ejectment under section 39, and section 93, clause, of Act XV II of 1873.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Hall, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Meerut district, Meerut Provincial Division, returned on the forenoon of the 27th Aug from the leave granted to him in Notification No 183 E-C. dated 25th July, 1876.

Mr E H Telfer is appointed Accountant, 4th grade, and is posted to the Roorkee Workshops, vice Mr C Willford, proceeding on leave.

Mr W A Francken, Depy Supt, Roorkee Workshops, availed himself on the 1 t inst of the leave granted to him in Notification No 172E-C, dated 17th July last.

Mr G H List, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Basti district, Benares Provincial Division, availed himself on the 23rd Augt last of the leave granted to him in Notification No 326E-C, dated 11th idem.

With reference to Notification No 819E, dated 1st July, 1876, Mr J Murphy, Overseer, 1st grade, left the Lalitpur district, Jhansi Provincial Division, on the 14th, and joins the Cawnpore district, Allahabad Provincial Division, on the 31st idem.

Mr E L Hunt, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Muttra and Hathras Light Railway, embarked at Bombay for Europe on the afternoon of the 21st July, 1876, on the leave granted to him in Notificat on No 877 E, dated 18th idem.

IRRIGATION BRANCH.

With reference to Notification No C 379E, of the 1st Aug Mr R L Davies, Supervisor, 1st grade, left the Northern Division, Ganges Canal, on the 28th idem, on transfer to the Buildings and Roads Branch, N W Provinces.

With reference to Notification No 1827 of this date, Dr W Haskew, Civil Surgn, made over, and Mr Nazir Ali, native doctor received temporarily medical charge of Narora on the 31st Aug.

Mr W W Smith, Asst Engr, 1st grade, attached to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, availed himself on the 1st instant of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C 411E. of the 17th Aug.

Mr A T Dodsworth, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Rohilkhand Canals, availed himself on the 17th Aug of the privilege leave granted him in Notification No C 410E. of the same date.

Capt G F L Marshall, R E Ex Engr, on special duty, is granted thirteen days' privilege leave, in extension of that granted in Notification No C 402E., dat d the 16th ultimo.

Mr T Davis, Account, 3rd grade, is reduced to the 4th grade, and transf rred from the 1 t Division, Agra Canal, to the Office of Examiner, P W Accounts, N W Provinces.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

(Head Quarters, Simla, 6th September 1876.)

The C-in-C India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion :—

Personal Staff.—Capt H B MacCall, 2nd Batn 60th Royal Rifles, to be an extra Aide-de Camp on his Excellency's Personal Staff, date 31st Aug 1876.

66th Regiment.—Lieut William Hamilton M'Math to be Adjt, vice Hobart, deceased, subject to approval by H R H the Field Marshal Comdg-in C, dated 28th Aug 1876.

18th Native Infantry.—Lieut J Haughton, 72nd Foot, a candidate for the S C, to be Offg 1st Wing Subn on probation, dated 2nd Sept 1876.

Brevet-Maj (Brevet Lt Col) James Hills, C B, V C R A, having completed the qualifying period of service for the rank of Col, to be Col by Brevet, with the approval of Her Majesty, under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 27th Dec 1870, dated 14th Feb 1876.

Local rank is assigned to the undermentioned officers :—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lt C H Hamilton to be Capt from the 16th Augt 1876.

2-d Battalion 12th Regiment—Lt J C R Glasgow to be Capt, from the 16th Augt 1876.

92nd Highlanders—Cap J C Hay to be Maj, from the 15th May 1875.

Maj A L Playfair, Bl S C, returned from furlough, is posted to Fort William for general duty, with effect from the 22nd July 1876.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, War Office, Maj W J Finch, A Bat 8th Bgde R A, is directed to proceed to England and join C Bat E B Bgde R H A, to which he has been appointed, and to rejoin at this station.

With reference to G G No 896 of 25th ultimo, Capt C E D Branson, Asst Garrison Instructor, Sialkot, will proceed to Agra, and take over charge of the centre of Garrison Instruction at that station from Capt P C Story, 40th Foot.

The follo ing officers, appointed Asst Garrison Instructors are posted to stations as under, and directed to join with as little delay as possible.

Capt G L L Taylor, 2-16th Foot, Bangalore, and Capt G W B Collis, 1-6th Foot, Umballa.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindostance on the 4th Sept 1876 :—

Col R B Chichester, 81st Foot ; Lance Corporal W Hart, 81st Foot ; and Private P F Fitton, 81st Foot.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

Rawal Pindi Division Order, dated the 29th Aug 1876, notifying that the following medical officers were employed on special cholera duty at Murree for the period against their names :—

Surgn Maj E Taylor, 17th July to 30th July 1876 ; Surgn Maj E O Tandy, 17th July to 23rd Aug 1876 ; Surgn Maj C P Costello, 17th July to 23rd Aug 1876, ; and Surgn A G Grant, M B 28th July to 17th Aug 1876.

Peshawur District Order, dated the 30th Aug 1876, directing Surgn D N Martin, M D, 30th N I, to take medical charge of the 8th Bl Cav, and 30th N I, with effect from the 13th July 1876, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgns Maj Tandy and Costello on special duty at Murree.

Dated the 31th Aug 1876, notifying that Passed Hospital Apprentice T Traynor officiated as Asst Apothecary from 19th to 22nd Aug 1876, inclusive, whilst proceeding in subordinate medical charge of a party of convalescents to and from Cherat.

10th Hussars—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Aug 1876, reconstructing the committee of paymastership constituted by G O C C of the 10th June 1876, page 274 :—

Capt B A Combe, President, Lt W E Phillips, Member ; and Sub-Lt E M L Inman, Member.

Capt B A Combe to act as Paymaster on the responsibility of the committee.

2-12th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 29th Aug 1876, appointing Lt A W T Radcliffe to be Interpreter, provisionally, with effect from the 8th idem.

1-1 th Foot—Regtl Order, dated the 22nd April 1876, appointing Lt S C de Trafford to officiate as Adjt during the absence on leave of Lt and Adjt J Reid.

1-t Bengal Cavalry—Regtl Order, dated the 24th Aug 1876, making the following appointments :—

Capt T B M Glascock, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, vice Maj H R Chapman.

Lt G G Dawes, 2nd Squadron Subn, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, vice Glascock.

The un rmentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Capt and Adjt T E Ouchterlony (21st Brigade,) to Aurungabad, Deccan, from the 17th July to the 15th Oct next, on private affairs.

Staff Corps—Capt B H S Gower, (1st Squadron Subn 17th Bengal Cavalry,) to Cashmere, from the 31st July to the 15th Nov next, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave, under the rule of 1858.

Lt F C N Goldney, to Calcutta, from the 27th June to the 29th July, to appear before a medical board under the rules of 1875.

British Medical Service—Surgn I Bourke, M B, (attached for duty to A Batty 11th Bgde R R) to remain at Simla, from the 23rd Aug to the 15th Oct next, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH

BURNETT—September 8th, at Nusserabad, Rajpootana, the wife of Dr. W. F. Burnett, 68th Light Infantry, of a son.

DEATH.

BURNETT—September 10th, at Nusserabad, Rajpootana, Sophia Elizabeth, the loved and loving wife of Dr. W. F. Burnett, 68th Light Infantry, and second daughter of Thomas B. Herrick, Esq., J. P. for Shippool, Co. Cork, in the 29th year of her age.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A CHRISTIAN.—Your letter is a little too dogmatic ; the subject cannot be treated in that way.

A PARSEE.—You have written too late on the Fuller case, and what you have written is so discursive that your meaning can only be discovered now and then in the half dozen sides of closely written foolscap you have sent us.

THE FANCY DRESS BALL AT POONA.

OUR "Overland Summary" will contain a full and corrected account of the Calico Fancy Dress Ball at Poona and a full list of the ladies and gentlemen who were present. We shall be obliged if those who wish extra copies will send us their orders at once, so that we may be prepared to meet any extra demand.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.

IT was said of William the Silent that "he "would do and ordain nothing except by the "advice of the Estates, by reason that they were "best acquainted with the circumstances and "humours of the inhabitants." This is no doubt the true principle of Government. Here in India unfortunately there are no "Estates." The masses have no articulate voice to make known their wants ; and our legislators being foreigners are imperfectly acquainted with the country. All the more necessary, therefore, is it that the ruling power should take to heart the teaching of the great stadholder, striving if postible to do and ordain nothing unsuited to the peculiar condition and prejudices of the people. In previous articles we have endeavoured to enforce this principle in connection with the new Code of Civil Procedure. And in taking leave of that subject it is now proposed to make some suggestions for reviving and developing the Panchâyat system, a mode of adjudication which accords with the religious and social traditions of the people, and which is specially suited to their "circumstances and humours."

The principle of friendly arbitration is admitted by all to be excellent. Ancient Eastern custom approves it as the natural way in which respectable men should make up their differences. And of late years Western science has practically acknowledged that it is the most reasonable method of settling quarrels, whether between individuals—or classes—or nations. The principle, therefore, needs no defence. At the same time, in proposing to restore a method which, as regards public administration, has fallen a good deal into disuse, it seems proper that we should briefly state some manifest advantages of friendly arbitration when compared with trials before a Civil Court. We shall afterwards proceed to enquire how it was that the system became discredited. And in conclusion shall endeavour to fulfil the duty customary under the third heading of a discourse by making the practical application.

Proceeding with our comparison of the two methods we observe that the immediate object in dealing with all civil disputes is to decide between the parties according to the real merits. As regards this point arbitration has a clear advantage ; a Court being much trammeled by formal pleadings and the technical rules of evidence. No doubt these rules are salutary in their way in order to ensure uniformity of practice. But none the less are they unfavourable to a right decision on the merits of any particular case. And the Judge often finds himself obliged reluctantly to discard, as irrelevant, hearsay evidence which carries with it the strongest moral conviction, or to refuse as inadmissible documents which might put the whole transaction in its true light. Further, it is to be noticed that litigants naturally enough bring into Court only those witnesses who are prepared to support their case ; so that the Judge has no opportunity of learning the real merits from unprejudiced persons. He must make the best guess he can at the truth after comparing two sets of irreconcileable statements, both of which he believes to be false. On the other hand, a Panchâyat of village elders sitting as arbitrators can rarely be deceived as to the real merits of a case. Being familiar with local custom and feeling, they are able, by discreet inquiry among the neighbours, to ascertain the true history of the quarrel ; even the talk of the bazaar corrects or verifies the information obtained elsewhere ; while before them the professional witnesses are dumb for very shame, their character and antecedents being known. But although justice between the litigants is the immediate object of a decision, the general interests of society must not be lost sight of. The ultimate test of any project of law must be its effect on the well-being of the community. And in selecting a mode of adjudication that system must *ceteris paribus* be preferred which is inexpensive and rapid in its operation, which disposes finally of the dispute, and which tends to peace and general security. Judged according to this standard there can be no hesitation in giving the preference to friendly arbitration which seeks to eliminate the cause of quarrel, rather than to the Court procedure, which by forcing the parties into antagonism tends to strengthen enmities and perpetuate them. Thus, supposing that Rama and Gopal, brothers or neighbours, quarrel about a cocoanut tree ; if the dispute is referred to mutual friends not only is the right to the cocoanuts decided once for all, but the various little grievances and heartburnings which led to the dispute are discussed and settled ; and if the arbitration is a success, the parties are better friends after the quarrel than they were before. On the other hand, if Rama brings a suit against Gopal in the Civil Court, what is the result ? From that day there is war, not only between the principals, but among all those coming under their influence. And the long period which must elapse before a final decision gives ample time for strategy and intrigue. When the case has been heard and decided by the original Court, the losing party appeals to the District Judge, and ultimately can bring it before the High Court. The case thus drags on for years, with costs ruinous to all parties. But, however deplorable, the delay and expense are not the worst part of the business. The greater evil to society is the bitter hatred, and sense of wrong engendered by the mutual injuries inflicted during the struggle. And after all there is no real finality. The right to one cocoanut tree has indeed been settled. But the defeated party is eager for revenge. The contending forces have met and fought at one point ; but as long as the enmity lasts, there will never be wanting materials for fresh litigation. Such feuds, moreover, are a fertile source of crime. They can hardly be carried on without the weapons of false evidence and forgery, and often culminate in violent assaults, incendiarism, and even murder.

The practical superiority of friendly arbitration as a mode of adjudication being acknowledged, we now come to consider the causes which led to the abandonment of a method which was already in force, and which commends itself alike to tradition and common sense. In this enquiry one important fact becomes at once apparent—namely, that the value of the system depends entirely upon the character of the arbitrators. If they are of the right class, men of position, character, and qualifications, such as to command the full confidence of the community, arbitration must be a great success. But with equal certainty will it prove a snare and a delusion if these indispensable conditions are not fulfilled. If this consideration be kept in view it will be easy to understand why the attempts which were made in various provinces to continue the old native method after the introduction of British rule were in every case unsuccessful. Thus, for example, in Poona, where standing Panchâyats had specially flourished in former times under the great Minister Nana Furnavese all civil suits were at first referred to arbitrators. But the attempt broke down because under the new régime no sufficient arrangements were made to secure respectable and competent men for the duty. A graphic account of what actually took place is given in the adventures of Pandurang Hari, who is represented as visiting Poona shortly after the fall of Bajirao Peshwa, and lodging with a scoundrel appropriately named Loochajee who makes a livelihood out of chicanery. The story shows how as litigation increased it became impossible to obtain the services of fit men, and the business gradually fell into bad hands : "A "few respectable merchants and others had no "objection to sit now and then upon a Pun-"chayet ; but it could not be expected that such "would sit every day of the year and leave their "own concerns entirely to settle the business of "others gratis. * * * * At length no "respectable natives would sit as arbitrators ; "and the Court was in consequence haunted by "fellows like my fellow-lodger Loochajee—men "who could read and write and were respect-"able as far as appearance went, but in reality "were depraved and unprincipled. By such "men came at last to be decided the claims of "the inhabitants of Poona for justice." These professionals got themselves appointed to the Panchâyat, took bribes from all parties, and committed every form of inniquity. Specially they seem to have dealt in what was known as the "Sumjaoing system," which meant that one of the parties was privately forced into an unfair compromise by intimidation ; so that when he was afterwards brought up and asked publicly if he was satisfied, he was afraid to say no : "the poor devil, knowing the power of the "arbitrators, joins his hands, and answers, "'Ho, Maharaj'—Yes my Lord. He is then "ordered to pay the money forthwith, and the "arbitrators, like my fellow-lodger, retire to "hunt down fresh game." At last these abuses became so unendurable that the old native practice of standing Panchâyats was swept away ; and in the Deccan as well as in other provinces regular Courts were established on the European model.

From what has been set forth above we submit that two propositions have been established : (1) that the Panchâyat system is admirably adapted to this country ; and (2) that under British rule it has proved a failure solely because no precautions were taken to prevent unfit persons being appointed as arbitrators. We believe that with proper arrangements this cause of failure might be removed. And our practical contention is that a resolute effort should now be made to restore the system to efficiency and rehabilitate it in popular estimation.

The Legislature has already done something in support of the system. Chapter VI. of the Code provides for a reference to arbitration when a suit has already been filed, and also for the enforcement of an award arrived at without the intervention of the Court. And something more might be done in the same direction. Standing Panchâyats when duly elected might be placed under the general supervision of the District Judge ; and they might be required to furnish returns and conduct business in accordance with sanctioned rules. Such recognition would doubtless tend to maintain efficiency, and to increase the confidence of the public. We should then propose to go a step further and give the system direct encouragement in other ways. Thus, for example, Courts of first instance might be directed, before trying a suit, to call upon each of the parties to declare whether or not he was willing to have the matter arbitrated by the standing Panchayet. And the party who refused without reasonable cause might equitably be saddled with the costs ; or at any rate in awarding costs the fact of the refusal should be invariably considered. But although the law can give its sanction to a system of friendly settlement, such provisions must remain a dead letter unless practical steps are taken to give them vitality. At present when a Court advises parties to refer their dispute to a Panch, they naturally reply, "To whom "shall we go ? All those who know or "care anything about our affairs are already "prejudiced, and we cannot trust them." To make any such provisions of law operative it is absolutely necessary, as already insisted on, that honest and competent persons should be found willing to undertake the duty of arbitration. And in order that such persons may be forthcoming we must look, not to the Legislature, but to the public spirit of the people themselves and to the support and supervision of the executive government and their officers. Without these two co-operating influences the system cannot bear fruit. As regards the people we feel confident that with due encouragement they will not be found wanting. Already at Indapûr, Poona, and more recently at Ratnagiri, Lawad Courts, as they are termed, have been established with fair prospects of success. We understand that the procedure is guided by fixed rules which provide among other things for fees to cover expenses, for the remuneration of pleaders, for an appeal from a Divisional to a Full Court, and so forth. We should be glad if our native contemporaries would publish full details of the working of these Lawad Courts ; as this information would encourage the movement in other districts, and enlist public sympathy in the good cause. It seems, however, doubtful whether under existing circumstances success will be permanent unless the popular movement receives Government support and supervision. And we maintain that as a matter of duty Government are morally bound actively to bestir themselves in this and kindred matters. For our mode of administration has in great measure paralyzed the caste and family organizations through which the people of this country have been accustomed to work. The old machinery of local self-government has been broken up, and nothing has been substituted in its place. How, then, can the people be blamed for unreadiness to act ? Under these circumstances it is, we repeat, incumbent on Government that they should identify themselves with all that affords best promise in the new order of things ; that they should give their active and open support to those who show themselves upright, intelligent, and public-spirited ; and that they should promote the growth of a new standard of social rank, dependent not on birth, but on personal merit wherever it may be found ; thus averting the social anarchy which now threatens to transfer all local influence to those of the baser sort who possess only a faculty for money-getting and intrigue.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE BRAHMINS AND THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

NEGAPATAM, 18TH SEPT.

Government have suspended Mr. Weld, of the Madras Civil Service, head Assistant Collector here, for two months. Some time back a *Sanyasee*, or Brahmin recluse, died and was buried, without the sanction of the Municipal authorities on the bank of the chief public drinking water tank here. Backed by the unanimous opinion of the Municipal medical authorities, on purely sanitary grounds Mr. Weld insisted on the exhumation of the corpse which was removed by the relatives of the deceased, but all the Brahmins throughout the district joined in a protest to Government against what they considered to be sacrilege. Government, in replying to their petition, altogether ignoring the sanitary question involved, have directed the Collector to convey to the relatives of the *Sanyasees* expressions of regret at the whole proceedings; and also to reimburse them Rs. 800 expenses of the second burial; and suspend Mr. Weld. The Government order is not published.

Public opinion is excited and disposed to resent the cruel and unfair treatment of a deserving young officer for discharging faithfully his duty for the public good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

ARMISTICE IN SERVIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 17TH SEPT.

Negotiations for an armistice of ten days' duration have been concluded and signed by Turkey and Servia.

SPEECH OF SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE AT EDINBURGH.

LONDON, 18TH SEPT.

Sir Stafford Northcote, addressing a meeting in Edinburgh denied that our Eastern Policy had been hampered by any unworthy jealousy of Russia, or by a fear of our Mahomedan subjects in India. He went on to say that the empire of India defends good government. That the Porte had sent a Commission to Bulgaria armed with judicial powers to enquire into the recent atrocities.

Newspaper correspondents generally consider the peace conditions imposed by Turkey on Servia to be inadmissible.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, 18TH SEPT.

The British India Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Chyebassa, homeward bound, sailed from here to-day.

LONDON, 16TH SEPT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera	4 3/4d.
Bar Silver	51 1/2
Exchange on India	60s. 1/7 1/2d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83 1/2
4 1/2 per cent. do.	83 1/2
5 per cent. do.	93 1/2
Total coin in the Bank of France	£84,250,000
" Notes in circulation	£98,375,000
Oriental Bank Shares	£41.
Chartered "	14-10s.
" Mercantile "	24-10s.
Hongkong and Shanghai	£29.
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	106
3 per cent. Consols for account	95

At the next Biddings for Government Bills on India £350,000 will be tendered for.

LINE REPORTS.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—18TH SEPTEMBER.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S.W., thermometer 81, barometer 29·85. Fall of rain 29 cents.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W.S.W. 4, thermometer 77, barometer 29·94. Fall of rain 41 cents.

MANGALORE, 8-35 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N.W. by N.W.W., thermometer mix, 82, min. 79. Fall of rain 30 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, strong westerly wind, thermometer 93, barometer 29·83.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy and raining, wind N.W. moderate, thermometer 81. Fall of rain 11 cents.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, which sailed yesterday with the China mails, took out in addition to the quantity already stated one box silver coins, val ued at Rs. 3,200, for Hongkong. The total shipped by this steamer amount to Rs. 8,03,044.

THERE are about 3,000 families of Roman Catholics residing at Urakami, near Nagasaki. Recently one of the most wealthy families among them having re canted and returned to Buddhism, through the teaching of priests of the Shinshu sect, some twenty other families quickly followed the example set them.

THE *Amrita Bazaar Patrika* is glad to learn that some enterprising native gentlemen are seriously thinking of opening tea gardens in Chittagong. They have found out very rightly that a better speculation than tea planting is hard to find in Bengal. In the coming season it is expected that two or three gardens will be opened with a respectable capital.

LIEUTENANT ALFRED AMBROSE LANE, of the 51st Regiment, King's Own Light Infantry, was tried by court-martial at Peshawur on the 26th August, for having deserted at Cherat on the 21st July last. The Court found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to be cashiered. The Commander-in-Chief, however, in accordance with the strong recommendation to mercy of the Court, remitted the sentence.

THE arrival of the steamer Oceanic at Hongkong on August 28th with but a small amount of dollars, and the reported scarcity of them in San Francisco, has again given an impetus to exchange, which has further advanced about 2½ to 3 per cent., with every probability of the rise lasting for some time longer, as silk buying continues active even at the advanced demands of the Japanese merchants.

THOUGH the crop of silk in China has been unusually good this year, prices have increased rather than fallen, owing to the eagerness with which the article has been purchased by foreigners. Dealers have consequently raised the price of silk piece-goods. The silk producers in the province of Hida, not being aware of the great demand for that article in the Yokohama market, sold their stock to native merchants at cheaper rates than have ruled in any other province.

THE Hongkong paper received yesterday states that up to date August 26 nothing definite has yet transpired respecting the situation in the North, but Li Hung Chang has gone to Chefoo to confer with Sir Thomas Wade, and the course of events apparently indicates a peaceful solution of the difficulties. Persecutions against Christians are reported to be still raging in Szechuen, and the French Minister has gone to Nanking, it is said, to make representations to the Viceroy in regard to the late outrages on Christians at Anhwei, which are believed to have been much worse than at first described.

THE Shanghai papers of Aug. 19 to hand yesterday, state that the Woosung Railway works are progressing satisfactorily, and without hindrance of any kind. The new station at the Shanghai terminus is rapidly approaching completion, and that at Woosung is also well forward. It was hoped that arrangements would be so far completed by the 1st Sept., as to admit of the opening of the second section of the line on or about that date. The novelty of the (to them) new mode of locomotion, still continues to attract crowds of Chinese, many of whom come from long distances daily to enjoy the little excursion from Shanghai to Kongwan and back.

THE frontier news that our Punjab contemporaries publish so frequently we are obliged to take for what it is worth, but what is its worth we have not been able yet to discover. The *Indian Public Opinion* tells us that "Meer Wali, the Ruler of Chitral, visited Aman-ool-Moolk, the Ruler of Kashgar, on the excuse of a shooting excursion, but in reality for the purpose of effecting a reconciliation of the hereditary blood feud between them. The mission, however, failed, and a quarrel ensued. The Ruler of Chitral has closed the roads in his province against the trade between Cashmere and Badakshan *via* Chitral, and the Aman-ool-Mcolk has applied to the Ameer of Cabul for military aid against him." After this we are told that the Ameer of Cabul has been seriously disturbed by "a secret letter" from the Ameer of Bokhara, but what the letter contained "has not transpired," it is added.

NOTICING the rather sudden departure of Captain Yeldham from India the *Englishman* says:—

We noticed in the list of passengers leaving Bombay last week, in the Trinacria, one of the Anchor Line of steamers, the name of the cavalry officer, of facile pen, who is known to the outer world as "Aliph Cheem" author of "Lays of Ind"; but we regret to hear that this departure is enforced by a medical certificate of very grave character—something about suspected "aneurism of aorta." To plagiarise and adapt the exclamation of the good Bishop of one of "Aliph's" humorous lays, we may be permitted to hope that "it has not come to that." Unfortunately, doctors do not differ much in this case; and it is to be feared that some internal lesion, probably in course of polo play, has occurred, which may preclude the popular versifier in question from returning to India. Some of his friends, who met him in Bombay, would, however, take odds against the doctors. They cannot think that one who seemed so cheery and active really ails at all so seriously as the certificates declare. It is, nevertheless, a stern fact for the gallant Captain, who, as might be expected, had found himself thoroughly at home in the 10th, or "Prince of Wales' Own," Hussars, into which fine regiment he exchanged, about a year ago, from the 18th Hussars, then stationed at Bangalore. The 10th are now at Muttra."

A VERY important ceremony was held on 23rd August in the Town Hall, Singapore, the public investiture of the Maharajah of Johore with the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George. All classes took part in the proceedings; the day was observed as a general holiday; and the attendance at the Town Hall for numbers and variety of races was unsurpassed. After the ceremony, His Excellency the Governor, accompanied by Lady and the Misses Jervois and the Maharajah of Johore and attended by Captain Paton, A.-D.-C., and Lieut. MacCallum, proceeded to the residence of Mr. Tan Seng Poh who had issued invitations to a luncheon in honour of the event. The host received his guests in the portico, and the ladies were shown to the drawing-room whose modernised appearance is the only detraction to the impressive Oriental style of the house in general. When the whole of the guests had arrived they were escorted to the ground-floor where tables had been laid for luncheon, the Governor and Maharajah and their party occupying seats right and left of the host, and the general body of guests arranging themselves in the best positions they could find. We give the Maharaja's speech in another column.

THE *Straits Times*, of September 2 says that affairs in Perak have assumed a crisis which will have the effect of regulating without delay the measures which the Government must take in future dealings with that State. The commission, which had been appointed to inquire into the circumstances of Mr. Birch's death, has concluded its sittings, and had heard some valuable evidence, and the testimony is of sufficiently conclusive a nature to induce the Government to order the arrest of Sultan Abdullah himself to take his trial for complicity in the crime. Two of his principal officers are also in custody, and the three were expected to arrive in Singapore on the 2nd September in the Pluto. The arguments advanced in the late debates that the murder of Mr. Birch was to be attributed to the impulse of those who witnessed the posting of the celebrated proclamation are thus shown to be erroneous, as the authorities must have been satisfied that a preconcerted scheme to deliberately murder the unfortunate gentleman had been in existence on the quick measures which have been taken would never have been adopted in the face of the late published despatches from the Home Government. The *Times* adds:—"From private sources we are happy to learn that the country is in a peaceable and contented state and the people confide in the policy and advice of the Resident. A meeting of the Legislative Council is summoned for the 11th inst. and Sir William Jervois will then, doubtless, offer information on the state of affairs. In the meanwhile Datu Sagor, Panduk Indut and the Maharajah Lela remain in the civil prison awaiting their trial, and it is bel ieved that Abdullah will be confined in Fort Canning."

THE following was delivered by Mr. Mark Turner at the Correspondents' Club Dinner, Washington:—

Mr. President—I love the sex, I love all women, sir, irrespective of age or colour (laughter). Mean intelligences cannot estimate what we owe to woman, sir. She sews on our buttons, mends our cloths, she ropes us in at the church fairs, she confides in us, she tells us whatever she can find out about the little private affairs of the neighbours (laughter). She gives us advice, and plenty of it; she gives a piece of her mind sometimes, and sometimes all of it (laughter). Wherever you place woman, sir, she is an ornament to that place which she occupies, and a treasure to the world. (Here the speaker paused, looking round upon his auditors inquiringly. The applause ought to come in at this point.) (great laughter). Look at Cleopatra, look at Desdemona, look at Florence Nightingale, look at Lucretia Borgia. (Voices, "No, no.") Well, suppose you let Lucretia slide (laughter). Look at Mother Eve. (Cries of "Oh, oh," and laughter) You need not look at her unless you want to; but Eve was an ornament, sir, particularly before the fashion changed. (Renewed laughter.) I repeat, sir, look at the illustrious Widow Macree, look at Lucy Stone, look at Elizabeth Stanton, look at George Francis Train—(great laughter)—and, sir, I say it with a bowed head and deep veneration, look at the mother of Washington; she "dragged up" a boy that could not lie. Could not lie! It might have been different had he belonged to a newspaper Correspondents' club. (Groans, hisses, cries of "Put him out," and laughter.) I repeat, sir, that in whatever position you place a woman she is an ornament to society, and a treasure to the world. As a sweetheart she has few equals, and no superiors (laughter). As a cousin she is convenient; as a wealthy grandmother with an incurable distemper she is unspeakably precious. What would the people of the earth be without woman? They would be scarce, sir, perfectly scarce. (Renewed laughter.) Then let us cherish her, let us protect her, and let us give her our support, our encouragement, our sympathy, ourselves—if we get a chance (laughter). But, jesting aside, Mr. President, woman is lovable, kind of heart, gracious, beautiful, worthy of all respect, of all deference. Not any here will refuse to drink her health right cordially in this goblet of wine, for each and every one of us has known, loved and honoured the best of them all, his own mother. (Great applause).

A FEW weeks ago, writes the *North China Herald* on August 19, we woke up to the fact that there was actually not enough of the circulating medium in the place to meet the ordinary requirements of commerce. First, coined silver in the shape of dollars went to a high premium, which the Chinese authorities, in their utter unwisdom, tried to stop by limiting the price. It was soon found that an actual dearth had been the exciting cause; but, bye-and-bye, it was found that not only were dollars scarce, but the sycee to buy them was still scarcer. The result was what has been little better than a famine; exchange, to the inconvenience of all, has fluctuated in an unprecedented manner within a fortnight, the extremes differing by 15 per cent. and upwards. But strangest of all is the final upshot. The panic about silver turns out to have had no foundation; it is doubtful if the supply is at all greater than the ordinary demand. So certain was every one that the silver market was doomed, that no one seems to have investigated what stocks were really available; till all of a sudden it seems to have transpired that the enormous flood of silver threatened to be thrown on the market had little foundation beyond the statements of interested parties, or the crave of the panic stricken. In fact, to some extent it has been an unfavourable comment on the economy of the nineteenth century, that with so little reason so great a disarrangement of finance should have occurred, and that the measures proposed to meet it should have been so feeble or so wrong. It is possible that if the danger of war be really averted in Europe, the minds of men may be turned by the present crisis to establish the system of currency on a better footing. It is, at all events, impossible that some experience has failed to be gained.

DEAN MANSEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I maintain, with all due respect to Mr. Rivington, that my statement with respect to Dr. Mansel's teaching is correct. If I have misunderstood or misrepresented it, it was so misunderstood and misrepresented by all his critics—by critics so competent as Mr. Maurice, Mr. Martineau and Mr. Mill. I am aware that it does not follow from Dr. Mansel's argument that the absolute nature of God *is* an impossibility. The contradiction, of course, exists only in our minds. Dr. Mansel, with Hamilton and other Kantists, *believed* firmly in the existence of a *personal* and *infinite* Creator, but he also taught explicitly as Kant taught, that we cannot reconcile these two representations with each other, "for the instant we attempt to do so the antagonist elements of the conception exclude one another and annihilate the whole." (P. 91, Bampton Lectures).

If Mr. Rivington has forgotten the vigorous polemic in the second lecture against the idea of a Creative First Cause, I have not. If he can read that demonstration (pp. 51, 52, 53) and still maintain that the idea of a Creative First Cause, does not in Dr. Mansel's view, involve fundamental and irreconcileable contradictions, his understanding must be framed on a different pattern to mine.

Dr. Mansel in his later writings may have explained away or mitigated his own arguments. This is quite possible; but of this I know nothing. I speak of what I understood him and still understand him to mean; and what he was universally understood to mean at the time. If he did not mean what I said, I am quite at a loss to understand on what foundation the whole argument of his famous lectures rests.

Sept. 18. W. WORDSWORTH.

THE WORDSWORTH CONTROVERSY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Wordsworth considers that I did not quite correctly represent him when I said that his rejection of the existence of a creative God had been the one reason assigned for his impugning the absolute worth of Christianity. He states on Saturday that, quite independently of this reason, he rejects Christianity, because history seems to him to prove that Christianity arose "in a perfectly natural way from known human antecedents." Rejection of the supernatural, however, seemed to me to run through the reasoning in all his former letters as the *sole* principle on which his argument rested. If I was mistaken in this, I regret having misconceived him.

2. Mr. Wordsworth continues, "But any concession of this postulate (the existence of a Creator) by no means entails, as Mr. Macpherson partly suggests, a concession of the absolute worth of Christianity." How Mr. Wordsworth could judge that I ever suggested, or partly suggested, so gross an absurdity as that admitting the existence of a Creator is equivalent to admitting Christianity to be true, I am at a loss to understand. On the contrary, I spoke of the position of those who believe in a Divine Father as being this, that they "are *therefore prepared to consider dispassionately the evidences as to Christ's life* and work." I wonder that Mr. Wordsworth should have so misconstrued me.

3. Nothing was further from my mind than to represent Mr. Wordsworth in any light that could be offensive to himself, still less had I any thought of affecting by any words of mine the estimate formed of him by his pupils. My sole aim was to point out the logical results of his argument, and I am surprised that Mr. Wordsworth should remark on my doing so. To do so seemed to me desirable, as, to speak of no others, members of the Prarthana Samaj, with whose highest good I believe Christianity to be bound up, were being confirmed in their rejection of Christianity by Mr. Wordsworth's position as to the supernatural, and were forgetting that the same position overthrows the whole idea of a Divine Creator which (see Keshub Chunder Sen *passim*) is the very corner stone of their own Samaj, and that if Christianity fall because it rests on the supernatural, the Prarthana Samaj, which rests on God as a Creator and Divine Father, must fall with it. They may see from Keshub Chunder Sen's paper on "The Religious Importance of Mental Philosophy," taken in connection with that on "the Future Church," what influence he, from the Brahmo Somaj point of view, considers that teaching destructive of the idea of a Creator exercises on the true life of India.

D. MACPHERSON.

Bombay, 18th Sept.

DREAMS AND REALITIES AMONG ANTI-CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In the correspondence which is passing between Professor Wordsworth and the advocates of "a divided and decaying creed," the former is perpetually alluding to German philosophers and French *savans*, as if they were the only wise men in the world. Sense and virtue are only to be found in their writings, and of course Christianity is simply a magnificent romance. But Professor Wordsworth's reasoning would be entitled to some consideration, if he were to extract from their works a few homely and common-sense truths, so that we may know exactly what the new Gospel is which is to destroy and supplant the old faith, detailing the articles of belief derived from German Pantheism and French Eclecticism, giving us so many categorical truths in as many categorical forms. I am afraid he mistakes learning for wisdom, aerial castles for solid architecture, and his pupils must be pouring over their Goethe, Hegel, Schelling, and others, when they should be out struggling with the circumstances around them—acting rather than dreaming—qualifying for the real busines of life instead of living in tobacco-cloud-land.

I am strongly persuaded that in the case of young men in school, the time given to such studying is simply wasted. Their prosecution in college will neither make the students better scholars nor useful men of the age. The German and French writers mentioned by Professor Wordsworth deal chiefly in theoretical propositions; their meaning is often involved and obscure; they invent new and strange expressions; they like division and sub-division, and method itself more than its consequence. Very few men, I fancy, would care to purchase improvements at so dear a rate, and if they really wished to know what these Germans had to say, they would prefer making their acquaintance through the medium of reviews—after the eminent philosophers have been washed, trimmed, shaved and forced into clean linen. My slight acquaintance with them is obtained in this way. Kant, who first enunciated the doctrine of first principles as essential postulates of human thought, is one of the big guns amongst them. But he confined himself chiefly to an analysis of the faculties of the mind, which, with German thinkers, is a subordinate branch of inquiry, called by them Psychology. The higher branch relates to such subjects as the nature of the Deity, the evolution of the finite from the infinite, &c. Kant showed that the external world is not immediately cognizable by the mind, and that the mind can only be cognizant of a certain *form* of things produced in its own subjectivity. Fichte, following up this idea, makes up a system of pure idealism. Tennemann represents him as saying, "We need no other God than the moral order of the world." Later in life, Fichte saw clearly the unsuitable character of his unreal and unsubstantial doctrines, and his views were modified. He wrote a work on the "Destination of Man," translated into English by Mrs. Percy Sinnett. In this work of singular power he says, "All reality is transformed into a strange dream, without a world of which the dream might be, or a mind that might dream it. Contemplation is a dream; thought, the source of all existence and of all that I fancied reality, of my own existence, my own capacities, is a dream of that dream." He subsequently brings in Faith to introduce him to the realities of life. Philosophy and faith are thus made to conflict. After Fichte comes Schelling on the stage of German speculation. Fichte placed all existences and realities in the mind of man. The mind, in fact, created them. Every material object for example, what was it, but a certain mental activity or state? Schelling makes all realities to be evolutions from, and necessary developments and manifestations of the infinite. The problem of how the finite evolution, clogged with conditions such as our mind is, he leaves unsolved. And the still higher question of how a being, which is a necessary evolution from the infinite, can possess moral freedom, or moral responsibilities—how there could be moral evil where there is a necessity of manifestation—is also left in a haze of contradictions. Schelling saw that this was pantheism; neither God nor man possessed personality nor freedom; all moral distinctions were lost. And modifying his views, he gives us the Hindu system of Brahmism. In the Brahmistic system of Hindu metaphysics, all finite existences and forms are evolutions from an infinite potentiality, styled Brahm. He is an infinite essence, or, as the Germans style him, the Absolute, "where there is no distinction," as Sir William Hamilton says, "of subject and object—no contrast of knowledge and existence, all difference is lost in absolute indifference—all plurality in absolute unity." He has no passions, no qualities; his existence has been in eternal passivity; in other words, he is an infinite Nothing. But having awoke to a certain consciousness, he willed a manifestation of himself. In this awakened state he is called Brahma. Then from him emanated the universe, each portion of which being a partial or complete manifestation of himself. Like Fichte, Schelling's views were in some measure modified in later life. He then introduced what he called the "Positive Philosophy of Revelation." This was a system of Rationalism, which explained away all the peculiar doctrines of Revelations by allegorical and mystical interpretations. It is impossible to build a consistent coherent system of things from the Bible on pantheistic principles. The poles of the two systems must ever keep apart. We now pass on to the last stage of Tentonic thought. Hegel is the presiding spirit of a leading school of German theologians, whose doctrines have been elaborated and published in the work which excited so great a sensation in Germany—*The Life of Jesus*, by Strauss. This was the culminating point of German theology, in which the whole structure of Christianity was declared mythical. Hegel, tells us with Fichte, that matter is no reality, and transcending Fichte tells us that mind is no reality either, that the only existences or realities of which we can know anything, are the relations which subsist between matter and mind—between subject and object. Schelling sought after an absolute essence or existence, from which mind and matter emanated. Hegel sought after an absolute process of thought, in which were centred all those relations of things which come within our knowledge. Schelling discovered a certain faculty in us by which the absolute can be known—the Intellectual Intuition. Hegel discovered a certain logical process of thought, rising from which we come to the Infinite Process. Schelling styles Hegel's Dialectic, "a logical play with words."; Hegel styles Schelling's Intellectual Intuition, "a poetical play of fancy;" Schelling styles his own latest system, "the growing of things out of God;" and Hegel's system he speaks of as "the inabiding of things in God." Schelling tells us that Hegel's system is pantheism, and that his own is the theism of the Bible. "God is the universal nothing" is a favourite expression of the Hegelian school. Hegel himself was delighted to think that the Buddhists of India held this doctrine—an ancient paternity. It came down immortalized in classical language in the axiom, "*Ex nihilo, nihil fit.*" "from nothing, nothing is made." Göthe is another German whose writings are searched with prophetic awe. Like all pantheisms his is a system of self-deification and hero-worship. Everything around us is divine, is a portion of the necessary divine manifestation, is the effect of the divine energies. All existences "spun from the whizzing loom of time" by the earth spirit, form "the life-garment of the Deity." Worship is due to everything. Goethe can worship Christ and he can worship the sun equally as the highest manifestation of the Divine energy. "If I am asked," says Goethe whether it is in my nature to pay Christ devout reverence, I say, certainly I bow before Him as the divine manifestation of the highest principle of morality. If I am asked, whether it is in my nature to revere the sun, I again say certainly, for he is likewise a manifestation of the Highest Being, and indeed the most powerful which we children of earth are allowed to see." (*Conversations of Goethe*, Vol. II,. p. 423.)

It is difficult to know the exact position which French thinkers take upon these subjects. Cousin disclaims pantheism, but his system has evidently a tendency in it. His doctrine of a necessity in creation, arising from seeking explanations where none can be had is inconsistent with his other doctrine of a Personal Creator and his moral government. Cousin like Renan and others does not deny the historical and moral evidence to the influence of Christianity, so abundantly furnished to us in every age and country. They all speak of Christianity as if they knew its importance. But we do not see in them and in a similar class of writers any appreciation or any use made of any particular doctrine or fact in Christianity. And there it stands in their philosophic systems, a beautiful but a cold and lifeless marble statue. Renan says, "Whatever revolution takes place will not prevent us attaching ourselves in religion to the grand, intellectual line at the head of which shines the name of Jesus. In this sense we are Christians." And, again, "Christianity still preserves, after 18 centuries, the character of a universal and eternal religion! It is, in fact, because the religion of Jesus is in some respects the final religion." So one at least of the French writers whom Mr. Wordsworth admires, does not believe that Christianity will ever decay;—it is a progressive faith, and wider and wider it must spread, "conquering and to conquer."

The unpractical character of the constructive systems of German and French theology is their suicidal refutation. We can make no use of them in life. They are simply different methods of building a world by a few laws of logic and metaphysics. But the stuff of which the world is made, and of which its history is composed is very different. It is vain to say,

"Of old things, all are ever old—
Of good things, none are good enough—
We'll show that we can help to frame
A world of other stuff." (Wordsworth's *Rob Roy*.)

There is no truth in the belief commonly entertained that "philosophic infidelity" prevails among the greater portion of the Germans, and it is simply laughable to hear any one talk seriously about the decay of Christianity and the probability of its being swept off the face of the earth, because a few Germans have colleges where they discuss "transcendent postulates," the theories of the "absolute," and the evolutions of finite beings. I should as soon dream that the *Puranas* and *Vedas* will be preached from the pulpits of St. Paul's or St. Peter's, or that Jupiter and Juno, Minerva and Venus, Mars and Mercury, Apollo and Diana will be worshipped in Christian churches, as that Mr. Wordsworth's learned men will succeed in destroying the truths on which rest those great laws of Christian practice, which must interest and have interested mankind through all ages. These truths will certainly survive the day, when Macaulay's New Zealander will sketch the ruins of St. Paul's from a broken arch of London Bridge. As for the prospects of the old Gospel in our day, one has only to look at the present state of Christianity in Europe, and the progress of opinion among the Christian communities of America, Asia and Africa, to be convinced that there is much to encourage Christianity: great reason for hope, no ground for despair.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOSAWUL, 16TH SEPT.

MR. W. R. HAMILTON, the Hoozoor Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Nassick, has been appointed a Railway Magistrate for the Bhosawul Division, and he is expected here to receive charge of his office from Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., next week. He has to hold his Court at the Camp of Deolalee as a Cantonment Magistrate, and will try the cases at Bhosawul whenever they occur on the railway line.

The members of the Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps will to give a farewell dinner to-night to Lieutenant T J MacMahon who has been appointed a traffic master on the Concan District, and will leave for Callian on Monday next. The Volunteers at Bhosawul can always be seen at the target practice on the bank of the Taptee. There was a large number of European railway servants present on the station platform last night to bid Mr. T. Lamford, Locomotive Foreman, farewell who left for Lanowlee to take up the appointment of the late Lieutenant W. Pennock. He took with him their heartfelt wishes.

Captain S. Babington, S. C., Superintendent of the Railway Police, visited this station on the 12th instant, and with the consent of Mr. H. Woodward, C. S., settled the case of the District *vs.* the Railway Police, as the former were lately prohibited by the latter from coming on the railway station platform at Bhosawul. He has proceeded to Poona on a tour of inspection of the police on the same day. Mr. C. E. Coles is now acting during the absence of Major O. Probyn, Superintendent of Police, Khandeish District, at Dhurmsalla, who went to Poona on one month's privilege leave last week. The chief constable at Jamnair has been promoted to an inspectorship and took charge from Mr. Jehanghiorshaw of the Bhosawul Division.

A native carpenter, who was newly employed by Mr. J. Mutton, has been tried by the Railway Magistrate on the 13th instant, and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for offering Rs. 40 as a bribe to the carriage foreman. The Railway Police Inspector, Bhosawul, has made his head-quarters at Julgaum for the present.

The crops are now withering in the surrounding talookas owing to the insufficient rain. Fever is prevailing in the native town and on the railway line. Dr. R. W. Gairdner, M. B., istravelling up and down the railway line treating the patients of the Company.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th September 1876.

Means of Observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·773
Temperature of the Air	77·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·91
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	79·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of wind	W. WSW, NW, WSW, W, WNW, NW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	236
Fall of Rain	·44 inches.
Total fall during the month	3·94 "
" " year	49·37 "

BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT WORKHOUSE.—There were sixteen European vagrants in the Government Workhouse yesterday.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—Dorabjee Sorabjee was yesterday committed by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, charged with the theft of sundry pieces of ivory, valued Rs. 130, the property of Virjgovind Panachund.

H. M.'s HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—There were in all 302 prisoners in H. M.'s House of Correction yesterday. Of these 68 prisoners were under sentences by the High Court, 202 by the Magistrates of Police, 2 by the Court of Petty Sessions, 29 by Military Courts-Martial, and 1 Naval Court-Martial. Of the prisoners 246 were natives and the remaining 56 Europeans.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Hindoo, named Ludda Harry, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing currency notes and cash of the collective value of Rs. 288, the property of Toolseydass Soorjee, in whose firm the prisoner is a servant. His Worship, after taking some evidence for the prosecution, adjourned the further hearing of the case.

H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—There were in all 322 prisoners in H. M.'s Common Jail yesterday. On the criminal side there were 243 prisoners including 14 women, of whom 36 were non-labour prisoners and 207 for hard labour. On the civil side there were 79 prisoners, including 2 women. Of these latter 30 prisoners were under warrants by the High Court and 30 from the Small Causes Court.

A BEARDED BRAHMIN.—A Brahmin appeared as a witness at the High Court yesterday in a case called on before Mr. Justice Green, who was struck with the man's peculiar appearance. He had a beard with long hair on his head and whiskers on his face, rather an unusual thing among Hindoos. He said he was an Owritch Brahmin, and that as he has had to perform certain religious ceremonies during the monsoon months, he could not shave.

THE LATE BARON ELIO MORPURGO.—The late Baron Elio Morpurgo, whose death we lately recorded, was in his 72nd year. His long commercial career as banker and merchant has been a very successful one, and the conspicuous position of the well known and highly esteemed firm of Messrs. Morpurgo and Parente, of Trieste, of which the deceased was the senior partner, is due principally to his skilful and energetic management. In the capacity of Chairman of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Baron Morpurgo, who occupied this high position from the year 1865 to the present time, contributed a great deal to the present important position of the Company, and also as a director of the Austrian south line of railway he has always displayed great activity in the discharge of his duties. His important services have been very often recognized by different Governments, he having been honored by that of Austria with the hereditary title of Baron and the Second Class of the Most Exalted Order of the Iron Crown; by that of Italy, with the Commandership of St Maurice and Lazar; by that of Turkey, with the highest rank of the Mejidie; by that of Persia, with the Grand Officership of the "Lion and Sun;" and by several other powers with their national orders of Knighthood, while he was presented by His Holiness the Pope with a beautiful mossic picture. His lamented death took place on the 17th ultimo at Divonne, a watering place near Genova, and the remains were carried by special train to Venice whence they were taken on board the Austrian Lloyd's *s. s.* Dolphin, which was specially arranged for the sad occasion and which conveyed them to Trieste. They were accompanied by the family of the deceased, the Board of Directors of the Austrian Lloyd's, the Directors of the Railway and the whole staff of both companies.

THE PARSEES TERRIBLY REPREHENDED.—"The Parsee community," says the *Satya Mitra*, "is the smallest on earth, but there would hardly be found any other nation so bold or rash in plunging themselves in judicial contests as the Parsees of the present day. They care not to ruin their own as well as their ancestors' fortune and estates. But from the faulty and ungodly education they receive and the uncontrolled manner in which they pass their lives, it is impossible for any prudent man to expect any other result. There are several causes for the various sorts of mischiefs imperceptibly but actually creeping into their Society. In the first place, there is no perfect unanimity amongst them. Secondly, their leaders or "Settias" care very little for the welfare of their poor and middle class people. Thirdly, their children do not receive a good education in manners and arts, nor a religious and historical education which is indispensable. Fourthly, there is no *Punchayet* or a society of wealthy, respectable, influential and public-spirited gentlemen among them to guide them to the paths of virtue, dignity, economy and happiness. And, fifthly, there are a number of arrogant and haughty-spirited youngsters, who hate to condescend to obey, or love and respect the elders of their community. With all such serious flaw, in their reputation, who would call the present Parsees men of enlightened understanding? Who would call them a happy and flourishing people with all such doleful weaknesses? Ha! the Parsees of this generation seem to be quite indifferent for the prosperity of their children, or for fitting them for usefulness in their future stations. And, therefore, the last question is, with all such grave faults, what face they would dare show in that world, both to their *God* and to their *ancestors?*"

FATAL BLOWS INFLICTED WITH A SHOE.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital on view of the body of Wasson Lalloo. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and his occupation consisted in buying milk in the bazaar from which he prepared cream and curds and hawked the produce for sale about the town. He lived in 2nd Don Tar Street While deceased was so hawking his cream and curds on Sunday last at Chunam Kiln Lane, near Pydownee, he went to the shop of Khair Mahomed, a native shoem-aker, and while engaged in selling him some cream and curds, it appears some altercationen sedn between deceased and Khair Mahomed, which terminated by Khair Mahomed dealing deceased five violent blows on the head and face with one of the shoes that were exposed for sale at the shop. On this the deceased fell down insensible and Khair Mahomed ran away. On an alarm being raised a policeman pursued Khair Mahomed, but Khair Mahomed endeavoured to get through one of the numerous gullies and lanes about that locality, and got himself out of sight of the policeman. Consequently the policeman returned to the wounded man and found him lying insensible with a wound about the left ear, and blood was escaping from the ear and also the mouth. The policeman at once put him in a bullock *reckla* and removed deceased to the J. J. Hospital where he was under treatment until the time of his death which took place about 8 o'clock on the same evening. Deceased was insensible during the whole time up to his death. The *post mortem* examination of the body of deceased went to show that there were extensive fractures of the vault and base of the skull and contusion of the brain which was the cause of death. Upon the evidence adduced, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That the death of the deceased was caused by fracture of the skull caused by blows on the head with a shoe, inflicted on him by one Khair Mahomed. Under such circumstances that the act of the said Khair Mahomed was culpable homicide not amounting to murder."

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Monday, 18th Sept. (up to 6 A.M.)	2 86	2 31	2 44
Previously registered	54 57	50 08	46 83
Total up to date	57 43	52 39	49 27

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE AT KHUNDWA.

A TRAGEDY worthy of a chapter in the most bloodthirsty of "penny dreadfuls" is reported to have occurred at Khundwa, where a jealous quarrel, arising out of some complication with that universal genius of discord, a woman, has resulted in the death of two men. Early on Friday morning last, a police havildar was shot, and so badly wounded that he lived only a few hours. He was insensible the greater part of the time, but regained sufficient consciousness before he died to say that he was not responsible for his own death and suspected the man who had shot him to be a police schoolmaster in whose company he had been till a late hour the previous night. The dying man's suspicions were strengthened by one or two circumstances, such as the discovery that a gun had been purchased in the bazaar by the schoolmaster during the day, and the finding that that worthy had absconded. A diligent search for him was at once set on foot, and on Sunday his body, with a bullet wound through the breast, and mangled and half-eaten by wild animals, was found in a jowaree field near the barracks well. His topee and a gun were found lying beside a tree a short distance from the body, and there was a bullet hole in the bark of the tree. It would appear that he had shot himself, and crawled away from the spot, with the intention, probably, of hiding his body in the well.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

SEVENTH DAY, MONDAY, 18TH SEPT.

(Before the Hon. SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

THE MOMBADAVIE MURDER CASE.

IN this case the prisoner Jetha Ramchunder was charged with having, on the 15th day of August last, wilfully murdered a boy, named Tribhowan Lalld

THE RELIEFS.

STATEMENT showing the dates on and routes by which the several Corps and Detachments are ordered to proceed in furtherance of the relief published in G. O. C. C., dated 25th April and 13th June 1876.

Office of Quarter Master General in India.
Army Head Quarters, Simla, 8th Sept. 1876.

Corps.	From	To	Date of Movement.	Date of arrival at destination.
Rl Horse Artillery.				
A Brig, Hd Qrs	Umballa...	England ...	About Oct. 24, 1876.	Dec. 10, 1876
A Battery.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	About Oct. 24, 1876.	Do.
B „ ..	Lucknow ..	Ditto ...	About Oct. 25, 1875.	Do.
C „ ...	Umballa...	Ditto ...	About Nov 24, 1876.	Jan. 7, 1877.
D „ ...	Meerut ...	Ditto ...	About Oct 24, 1876.	Dec. 10, 1876.
E „ ...	Morar	Ditto ...	About Oct. 28, 1876.	Jan. 7, 1877.
B Bgde, Hd Qrs	England ...	Umballa...	On arrival at Bombay (about Nov. 23).	Dec. 5, 1876.
A Batty ...	England ...	Ditto ...	On arrival at Bombay (about Jan. 31, 1877)	Feb 13, 1877.
B „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	On arrival at Bombay (about Nov. 22, 1876).	Dec. 5, 1876.
C „ ...	Ditto ...	Lucknow ..	On arrival at Bombay (about Nov, 22)	„ 3, „
D „ ...	Ditto ...	Meerut ...	On arrival at Bombay (about Nov, 22)	„ 4, „
E „ ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	On arrival at Bombay (about Jan. 31, 1877).	Feb. 12, 1877
A Battery, C Bgde..	Meerut ...	Meean Meer ...	18, Dec. 1876.	Delhi Dec. 20, 1876. Meean Meer about Feb. 8, 1877.
F Bgde Hd Qrs	Peshawar..	Rawal Pindi ...	March 1, 1877.	Mar. 10, 1877.
A Battery, F Bgde..	Meean Meer ...	Ditto ...	On relief (about Feb. 9, 1877).	„ 2, „
F Battery, F Bgde .	Rawal Pindi ...	Morar	Oct. 31, 1876 to Umballa	Delhi Dec. 21, 1876. Morar about Dec. 9. Jan. 28, 1877
Royal Artillery. 3rd Batty, 5th Bgde	Fort William.....	Madras Presidency ...	.....	
7th Batty, 6th Bgde	Madras Presidency ...	Darjeeling	.....	
D Battery, 8th Bgde	Meean Meer ...	Nowgong ..	Nov. 18, 1876, Umballa Dec. 9.	Delhi Dec. 21, 1876. Nowgong about Feb. 14, 1877.
G Battery, 11th Bgde	Nowgong ..	Meean Meer ...	Nov. 13.	Agra Dec. 5, 1876. Delhi Dec. 19, 1876. Meean Meer about Feb. 8, 1877.
British Infantry. 2nd Batn, 1st Foot.	Meean Meer ...	Jubbulpore and Saugor ..	On relief (about Jan. 9, 1877)	Saugor Feb. 11. Jubbulpore Feb. 25, 1877.
1st Batn, 8th Foot.	Peshawar..	Nowshera..	On relief (about Dec. 14, 1876.)	Dec. 15, 1876
1st Batn, 11th Foot.	Jubbulpore and Saugor ..	England ...	About Feb. 18, 1877.	Apl. 1, 1877.
1st Batn, 13th Foot.	England ...	Umballa...	On arrival at Bombay (about Oct. 25, 1876).	Nov. 7, 1876.
1st Batn, 14th Foot.	Sitapur and Benares ...	Ranikhet ..	Sitapur, about Feb. 3, 1877.	Mar. 4 1874.
			Benares, about Mar 2, 1877.	About Mar. 19, 1877.
2nd Batn, 19th Foot.	Ranikhet ..	England ...	Ranikhet, about Nov. 18, 1876.	Jan. 21, 1877
			Moradabad Dec. 6, 1876.	
39th Foot..	Dagshai ...	Jhansi and Nowgong	Dagshai, about Nov. 30, 1876.	Delhi Dec. 18 1876.
			Umballa Dec. 6, 1836.	Jhansi(about 2nd and Nowgong 9th Feb. 1877).
50th Foot.	Agra	Dagshai ...	Dec. 6, '76.	Families at Jhansi and Nowgong about Dec. 22 and 30, 1875, respectively). Delhi Dec. 13, 1876. Dagshai about Feb. 1, 1877. Families about Feb. 11, 1876.
4th Batn, 60th rifles	England ...	Agra	On arrival at Bombay (about Dec. 6, 1876).	Dec. 19, 1876.
63rd	Foot. Jhansi and Nowgong ..	Meean Meer ...	Nowgong about Nov. 15, 1876.	Agra Dec. 6, 1876.
			Jhansi Nov 22, 1876.	Delhi Dec. 20, 1876, Meean Meer about Dec. 9, 1876 Families at Meean Meer about Dec. 9, 1876
70th „	Nowshera.	Mooltan ...	On relief (about Dec. 16, 1876).	Feb. 6, 1877.
92nd „	Mooltan ...	Sitapur & Benares.	Meean Nov. 2, 1876.	Delhi Dec. 19, 1876.
			Umballa Dec. 7, 1876.	Sitapur about Feb 2, 1877. Benares about Mar. 1, 1877.
4th Batn Rifle Bgde ...	Umballa...	Peshawar .	Oct. 25 .	Dec. 13, 1876
Bengal Cavalry. 8th Regt...	Peshawar .	Mooltan ...	On relief (about Dec. 15, 1876) ...	Jan. 30, 1877
13th „	Mooltan ...	Rawal Pindi ...	On relief (about Jan. 31, 1877)	Mar. 8, 1877.
14th „	Rawal Pindi ...	Peshawar.	Dec. 14, 1876.....	Dec. 12, 1876
16th „	Bareilly ...	Allahabad.	Oct 17, 1876	Nov. 13, 1876
18th „	Allahabad.	Bareilly ...	On relief (about Nov. 14, 1876).	Delhi Dec. 21, 1876. Bareilly about Jan. 24, 1877.
Bengal Infantry. 1st Regt...	Gorakhpur	Benares ...	On relief (about Feb. 28, 1877).	Mar. 15, 1877
4th „	Bhagalpur	Lucknow ..	On relief (about Jan. 8, 1877).	Mar. 2, 1877.
5th „	Meerut ...	Bhagalpur	October 20, 1876.	Jan. 7, 1877.
9th „	Morar ...	Jhelum ...	On relief (about Nov. 29 1876).	Delhi Dec. 20, 1876. Jhelum about Feb. 22, 1877.
18th „	Benares ...	Agra	Oct16, 1876	Nov. 21, 1876
22nd „	Jhelum ...	Peshawar .	On relief (about Dec. 20, 1876.	Jan. 6, 1877.
23rd „	Ditto ...	Meean Meer ...	Oct. 16, 1876.	Delhi Nov. 30, 1876. Meean Meer about Feb. 10, 1877
25th „	Meean Meer ...	Umballa...	On relief (about Oct. 30, 1876).	Nov. 17, 1876
30th „	Peshawar	Ferozepore	On relief (about Jan. 7, 1877).	Feb. 9, 1877.
32nd „	Umballa...	Jhelum ...	On relief (about Nov. 18, 1876).	Dec. 19, 1876.
36th „	Agra	Barrackpore.....	Agra Oct. 21, 1876. Cawnpore Nov. 9, 1876.	Nov. 12, 1876.
39th „	Barrackpore.....	Meerut ...	Barrackpore (about Nov. 13, 1876).	Delhi Dec. 14, 1876.
			Cawnpore Nov. 23 1876.	Meerut about Jan. 12, 1876.
40th „	Ferozpore.	Gorakhpur	Nov. 18, 1876.	Delhi Dec. 14, 1876. Goruckpur about Feb. 27, 1877.

1.—The dates named for movement and for arrival at destination must be strictly adhered to.

2.—When two dates for movement are given, that to leave the first station is dependent on the time required to reach the second station, the date for leaving which must be carefully attended to.

3.—One day's halt has been allowed in each week, in calculating the time required to arrive at destination.

4.—The attention of Commanding Officers is called to the corrections which have been made to the Route Book since its issue in 1865.

By Order,
FRED. ROBERTS, Major-General,
Quarter Master General in India.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JOHORE.

THE speech of the Maharajah of Johore at his installation, at Singapore as G. C. M. G., which we refer to elsewhere, was as follows:—

To every man—whatever his station in life—the approbation of his fellow men must always be the highest reward that he can receive; and I cannot but feel that the words which have just fallen from your Excellency, backed as they are by the presence here to-day of this great concourse of persons, of all classes and all races in this Colony, among whom I have lived from my childhood and to whom my life and actions are well known would be alone an ample reward for any poor services, I may have been able to render to the Government of this Colony, but when I reflect that the occasion of these words is the presentation to me of the order of the Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George, conferred upon me by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen of England, I feel that the honour done to me is tenfold greater than any services I have rendered or could render would deserve. You have been pleased, Sir, to allude to the assistance I have rendered to Her Majesty's Government, in the affairs of this Colony and in the recent disturbances in the Malay Peninsula. I fear that your Excellency as well as Her Majesty's advisers in England, have somewhat exaggerated the importance of this assistance, for while I can only claim to have followed to the best of my ability the course which honesty, gratitude and common sense would have dictated, I feel conscious that I owe the power to be of any assistance at all, to the sound advice and strong moral support afforded to me at all times by Her Majesty's representatives in this Colony. I need hardly add, that should the occasion arise your Excellency may count upon my most cordial co-operation and assistance in carrying out the wise and benevolent policy of the English Government, for having the welfare of the people committed to my charge most thoroughly at heart I am firmly convinced that that welfare is best assured by seeking the friendship and moral support of the English Government and people; and I venture to indulge in the hope that the honour which has been conferred upon me this day will bear fruit hereafter in drawing the attention of other rulers in this Malay Peninsula to the advantage to themselves and their people of following closely the advice and guidance of the English Government in the conduct of the affairs of their countries. I beg that your Excellency will be pleased to convey to Her Majesty the Queen of England, an expression of my deep gratitude for the high and distinguished mark of her favour she has been pleased to confer upon me, as well as of my entire devotion to herself both as Maharajah of Johore and as a natural born Englishman, and I beg also to tender my heartfelt thanks to your Excellency for the kind words and handsome expressions which you have made use of towards me, and to those who by their presence here to-day have so much enhanced the value of those words and expressions, for so kindly assisting in that which must ever be to me the greatest event of my life.

A 100-TON GUN.

(*Times.*)

IN concluding our notice of the proving of the 81-ton gun in September, 1875, we observed that, in the opinion of some of the officials at Woolwich, we might in course of time have 160-ton guns throwing 1-ton projectiles. That time has not yet arrived, although considerable progress has been made towards the realization of the idea by the construction of a 100-ton gun by Sir William Armstrong and Co., of the Elswick Works, with whom, we believe, the coil principle of construction originated. The weapon which can claim the distinction of being the largest gun in the world has been made at the Elswick Works for the Italian Government. Its construction was commenced about 18 months since, after some months had been occupied in the preliminary arrangements. These were of an extensive character, as, before accepting the order from the Italian Government, the largest gun made at Elswick was only 30 tons. The order for eight 100-ton guns, however, having been given, the neccessary arrangements were made, and the first of these guns was completed about the middle of June last. It was shipped in due course on board the Europa for the arsenal at Spezzia, and by a coincidence was lying in the Thames, of the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, on board that vessel during some of the recent experiments with the 81-ton gun. The whole of these 100-ton guns are intended for the armament of the Duilio and the Dandolo, the two most recent and most powerful additions to the Italian Navy.

As already intimated, the 100-ton gun is on the coil principle. Without sectional drawings it would be impossible to give an intelligible description of this weapon, more especially with regard to the disposition of the coils. We may, however, state generally that it consists of an inner steel tube enveloped by successive layers of wrought iron coiled cylinders, the total number of coils being ten, six of which refer directly to the rear half of the gun, the remaining four being placed singly end to end around the barrel of the gun from the front of the chot chamber to the trunnions. The steel tube for a length of 13ft. from the rear end of the gun is surrounded by a coil 7in. in thickness. Outside this is a coil 8in. thick for a length of 9ft 6in.; then comes the trunnion coil, 11in. thick, and extending 2ft. forwards, beyond which again is a tapered coil, having an average thickness of 6½in, and extending forward 3ft. 3in. more. Outside the second long coil is another to the rear 9in. thick and 5ft. 6in. long, which reaches to the trunnion coil. Assuming that the trunnion coil terminates the powder chamber, or to be exact that portion of the bore assigned to the powder charge and projectile, the breech portion may be said to be enveloped in three coils. The four single coils commence midway of the length of the gun and terminate at the muzzle. They taper from 10in thick at the point first indicated to 2½in. at the point last named. All the coils interlock and overlap each other to a greater or less extent at their junctions. The extreme length of the gun is 32ft. 10½in.; the greatest diameter at the breech is 6ft. 5in.; the diameter at the trunnion coil is 5ft. 4½in.; the diameter at the point where the single coils commence is 3ft. 9in.; the muzzle diameter being 2ft. 5in. The steel tube is 31ft. 3in. long, and has a thickness of 6in. in the powder chamber, diminishing to 3½in. at the muzzle. The bore is 30ft. 6in. length and 17in. in diameter. The gun is rifled on a form of polygrove rifling recently introduced for heavy muzzle-loading guns by Sir William Armstrong and Co., and the system has already been tested in several such guns. In this system the projectiles are not studded, but each has a copper ring or gas check affixed to its base which approximately fits the grooves, and, being expanded by the explosion of the powder, absolutely fills the grooves. By this means the passage of the gas beyond the base of the shot is entirely arrested, and to the same time rotation is imparted to the projectile. The copper ring has the further effect of centreing the projectile at the rear, while in front the windage is reduced to an inappreciable amount by a copper band about two inches broad. The twist of the rifling is an uniformly increasing spiral, terminating at the muzzle in one turn in 50 calibres.

The precise powder charge has not yet been determined, nor will it be until the gun has been put through a course of experimental firing at Spezzia. It is probable, however, that it will be nearly 400lb of powder made with 1·5 inch tubes. The weight of the proof projectile will be 2,500lb., and that of the service shell 2,000lb. The powder charge will be ignited through an axial or rear vent, and will be exploded through the central ignition system, the principles of which have been recently explained in *The Times* in connexion with the 81-ton gun experiments. It consists in a means of igniting the powder at a point as nearly as possible midway of the length and depth of the cartridge, and, therefore, in its centre. This system has formed an especial study with Sir William Armstrong's firm and has been developed into successful practice by Captain Andrew Noble, F. R. S. By its means, as far as has been at present ascertained, the powder is uniformly, and therefore usefully, burnt, the whole of its resulting gases being made available upon the shot before it leaves the gun, no energy being unusefully expended upon the air after the exit of the shot. In other words, it renders the perfect combustion of the powder within the gun a possibility.

The 100-ton gun will be mounted on a special carriage fitted with hydraulic gear for manœuring and for taking up the recoil after firing. The loading and sponging of the weapon will also be performed by hydraulic agency, the whole system having been carefully designed by Mr. G. Rendel, at Elswick.

In the absence of experiments it would be idle to speculate on the probable performances of the 100-ton-gun. There are so many conditions which modify results that it would be waste of time to do more than state what the theoretical work of the weapon is. What is anticipated in practice is that the gun will give a duty of not less than 30,000 foot-tons, that is, that the dynamic effect will be equal to lifting 30,000 tons one foot high, or one ton 3,000 feet, or nearly six miles high. That it is a splendid weapon, and that when the whole of them are completed the Italian Government will possess a magnificent armament of heavy artillery, none will doubt. We shall watch the trials of this most recent and most powerful addition to modern artillery, with interest, and shall endeavour to keep the public informed of the results of practice with it.

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TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
CIVIL AND MILITARY.
MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

OPINIONS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FIRST EDITION.

(*Athenæum.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is as once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. MACLEAN, of the *Bombay Gazette*, has succeeded in putting a very complete and useful account of the capital and chief seaport of Western India into a handy little volume, which also contains an official and mercantile directory. Besides the usual geographical details, he gives some interesting sketches of the history of "the island," the motley character of the population, and native festivals and customs.

(*Scotsman.*)

"MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY" is worthy of the city which boasts that it stands second in population in the British Empire. Written for the most part by the accomplished Indian journalist whose name it bears, it displays at once the fullness of knowledge which stamps it with authority, and a literary finish which makes it exceedingly readable. The historical part is especially valuable, and has more than a local interest. During the last dozen years the "commercial capital of India," as Bombay is rightly called, has made enormous strides. Its progress has not been so much impeded as might be supposed by the terrible financial catastrophe of 1865. The construction of a grand series of public buildings, "unrivalled in any city in Asia," has gone on since then without interruption and is now on the eve of completion. Prominent amongst these improvements is a Sailors' Home, raised in commemoration of the Duke of Edinburgh's visit, at the expense of the predecessor of the recently-deposed Gaekwar. The same Prince of Baroda gave Bombay a superb statue of the Queen, of which the inhabitants are justly proud. In municipal improvements of a less showy but more beneficial character the city has been singularly active, and it is worthy of note that half the members of the Municipal Corporation are now elected by the ratepayers. *Maclean's Guide*, issuing as it does from an Indian press, deserves a word of praise for its typography and "get up."

(*Graphic.*)

UNDER the unassuming title of a "GUIDE TO BOMBAY" (*Bombay Gazette* Office), Mr. Maclean presents us, in addition to the usual description of public buildings and institutions, street and official directories, &c., with a capital condensed history of the island city and the Presidency since the first fell into English hands, some spirited sketches of Native festivals, and of excursions to the curious scenery and fashionable *sanatoria* of the neighbourhood, and exhaustive tabular returns of trade, industry, and population. The extent to which Bombay, after recovery from the terrible crises of '65, is now manufacturing cotton for itself, and competing with Manchester for the supply of India, is, perhaps, the most remarkable of all the recent changes in the commercial relations of England and the East.

(*Manchester Courier.*)

THIS volume is interesting, in the first place, as a very creditable specimen of Anglo-Indian typography and book-binding. In outward appearance, in printing, and in the character of the maps by which it is illustrated, Mr. Maclean's book will compare favourably with a Bradshaw or a Baedeker. The author, or "compiler," as he modestly styles himself, is a journalist whose reputation—at least among the members of his own profession—already extends beyond the limits of our Indian empire, and he has brought to the present work an amount of intelligence much greater than that which is frequently bestowed upon the compilation of guide books. A great part of the volume is occupied by a well-written geographical and historical sketch of the Presidency of Bombay, in which the writer has evidently spared no pains in in his endeavour to secure accuracy of statement. Then there is a chapter on trade and industry which could hardly be more useful to all those is commercially related to India; while a subsequent one on Government and revenue, will serve, to some extent, as a key to the frequently unintelligible Indian financial discussions in Parliament. The descriptions of the city of Bombay, of the native festivals held there, and of the interesting excursions which can be made in the neighbourhood are all graphically written; while the practical value of the volume to business men is very much enhanced by the addition of a Bombay directory.

OPINIONS OF THE INDIAN PRESS.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide*, to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Englishman.*)

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a "Bombay Guide" he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that any one can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

WE acknowledge with thanks the receipt of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay." It is a well bound volume and contains a variety of information of the past and present history of Bombay and incidentally of other parts of India. Beginning with its Geography we have its detailed history, from the time of the accession of Bombay to the British Crown, the growth and condition of its population, its Government and Revenue, and a description of the city of Bombay. A map of India and of the city of Bombay are affixed. The Guide would be very useful to a stranger in Bombay, and even to a resident of long standing it has many interesting and instructive things to tell.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book, which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we een a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the short